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BULGO-RUMANIA MEDIATION TALK NOT CONFIRMED

Servians Capture Kutchana by Storm and So Far Have Held Warpu Against Bulgarians. Move to Take Key to Railway

GREEKS TAKE LAHANA

Hellenic Troops Push Attack on Seres After Five-Day Fight—Papers Seized Alleged to Show Bulgarian Treachery

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The Rumanian legation informs the Monitor that there is absolutely no confirmation of the announcement that Rumania has accepted the Austrian offer of mediation in the dispute with Bulgaria. Her army has been mobilized owing to the complete change in the situation caused by the war between the allies, the uncertainty of the situation rendering it necessary that Rumania should be prepared to act should any unforeseen developments take place.

The Servian legation has informed a representative of the Monitor that all ministers have now been withdrawn from the respective capitals and that a state of war exists between Bulgaria on the one hand and Greece, Montenegro and Serbia on the other. The legation also permitted the Monitor representative to see cables which have arrived this morning from the seat of war.

The strategic position is defined in these as follows: The Bulgarian advance, composed of 100 battalions and 240 guns, was made by surprise in a line stretching practically north and south from Kratovo, through Ishtip to the junction of the Bregalnitsa river with Vardar. This attack was at first successful but when it was pushed home with a view to capturing the plateau of Ortopolje it was stopped and on the arrival of Servian reinforcements was slowly rolled back.

As a result of the fighting the heights commanding Kutchana were captured on Saturday morning, whilst Kutchana itself was stormed and occupied yesterday, the Bulgarian right wing being thus driven back well within its own line.

Simultaneously an attempt was made to drive the Servians out of Warpu, the key to the railway line from Ukub to Salonika. This line follows closely the valley of the Vardar, passing through a series of gorges. Warpu is the strongest of these natural formations and whoever holds that point dominates the line. So far the Servians have succeeded in maintaining their grip upon it.

Meantime the Greeks having captured Gievelu have pushed forward through Doiran and are now in possession of Lahana, the key to the position of Seres. The attack on Seres is at present being pushed home. The fighting, which has been incessant for the last five days, is still continuing and the result is of course still in suspense.

The losses on both sides have been the severest during the entire war.

Amongst the papers which have fallen into the hands of both Servians and Greeks are orders issued to the Bulgarian army for a general attack along their whole line. These orders which were dated June 16 and must have been drawn up a considerable time before, prove decisively that at the very moment when peace negotiations were being carried on arrangements were being made for the surprise of the Greek and Servian armies.

CAMBRIDGE STREET WIDENING STARTS

Work on widening Cambridge street to make way for the new exit of the East Boston subway was begun today. The Robert R. McNutt House Wrecking Company is clearing the buildings away, and by its contract with the transit commission the space must be opened within 30 days.

The wrecking company receives for its work the material of the destroyed buildings, and, in addition, will pay \$235 to the transit commission. While the subway tunnel is being constructed, the vacant space will be used for a storage of cement and mixing machines.

CHILDREN SENT FOR FARM OUTING

Four parties of children left Boston today for a vacation under the auspices of the Country Week, and another party leaves this afternoon. The workers estimate that by Wednesday night 250 children will have been sent away this week.

Many calls have come in during the last few days for placing children on farms at the earliest moment, and those in charge report that the telephone bell is almost constantly ringing in the office headquarters at 48 Boylston street.

MASSACHUSETTS DELEGATION IS ON ITS WAY HOME

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts' Gettysburg semi-centennial celebration delegation including Thomas F. Pedrick, sergeant-at-arms; and 26 official representatives of the commonwealth are in Washington today, making the trip by easy stages. They entertained at luncheon Senator Works and Representative Mitchell, the only Massachusetts congressmen in the city. Yesterday the party spent at Old Point Comfort. They leave tomorrow morning by rail, arriving in Boston tomorrow at 9 p. m.

The Massachusetts delegation reports a satisfactory experience thus far. "The celebration at Gettysburg was a momentous occasion," said Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick. "It was an impressive sight to see a confederate soldier recognize a Union soldier on the street and greeting him say 'I'm sorry we fought you, friend, but we can forget that now.'"

BOYLSTON STREET SUBWAY WORK IS MAKING PROGRESS

Completion of Western Portion of Tube to Be Followed by Putting Surface Thoroughfares Back Into Shape—Landscape Artists Solve Problem of Outlet

Boylston street, between the bridge over the Boston & Albany tracks near Hereford and Exeter streets, is to be put back into its normal condition starting next Monday, when the asphalt surface will replace the cobblestones and the sidewalks will be levelled and put in proper shape. This is an outward illustration of the completion of this section of the new Boylston street subway, for indeed from the entrance on Commonwealth avenue to the fourth section commencing at the Copley Square station the subway is completed except for the Massachusetts avenue station.

Shrubs and grading have transformed the incline in Commonwealth avenue to a very attractive entrance considering the problem with which the landscape architect had to deal. It is in the form of an open cut which was preferred by the residents on either side of the avenue to a partially covered incline that would have presented a long mound.

Work at the junction of Newbury street and Massachusetts avenue is converting rapidly the former cab stable site into an ample station, the platforms being about 350 feet long and 24 feet wide on each side of the double track roadbed. One entrance is to be built

SCHOOL QUARTERS ON MASON STREET TO BE ALTERED

Alterations will begin in a few days on the building on Mason street used as school headquarters. They will be confined to the lower floor which until recently has been used for storing supplies. The present entrance to this floor, which is from the street, will be closed and three windows will be substituted. An entrance will be cut through from the regular entrance leading to the floors above.

The front of this long floor will be used for an office. The rear is to be divided into three parts, affording an office for the director of practice and training, one for her assistants and a waiting and lecture room.

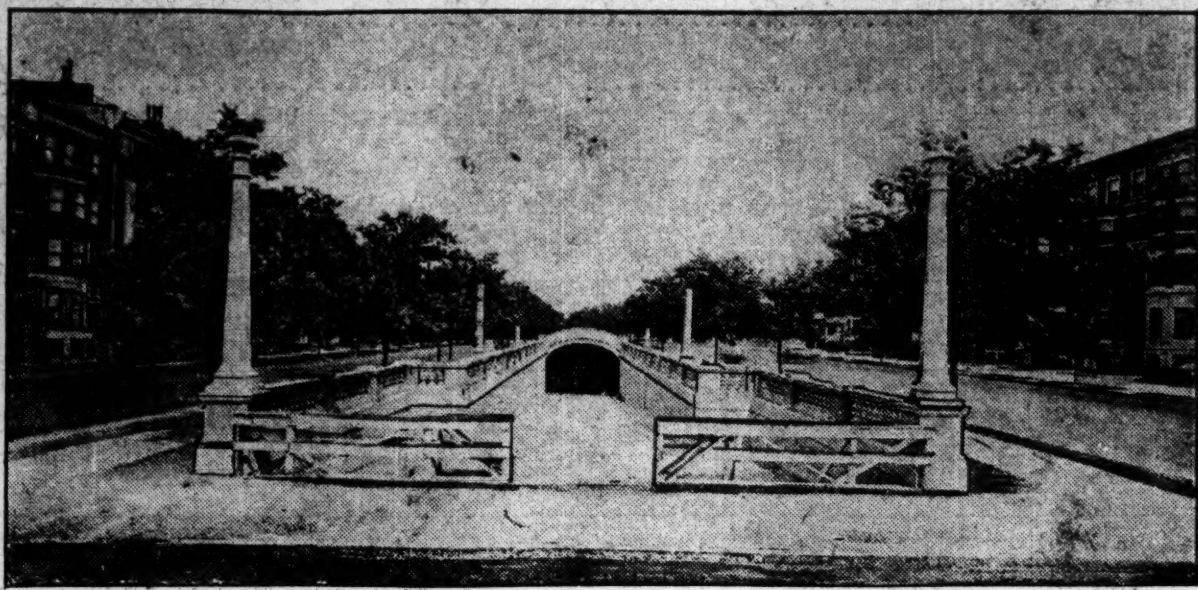
The changes are expected to cost between \$2000 and \$3000.

DIRECTOR NAMED FOR OPERA STAGE

Among the appointments announced from Paris by Henry Russell to his representatives at the Boston opera house, is the selection of Louis P. Verande to assist Joseph Urban in the stage management of the opera company next season. He will come to Boston, it is said, some time in July.

Mr. Verande directed the stage in the Beecham opera seasons at Covent Garden, London, where he put on works of Richard Strauss. He worked at one time with Oscar Hammerstein in the days of the Manhattan opera house of New York.

ENGINEERS MAKE SUBWAY ENTRANCE ORNATE



At Beacon street where cars go under Commonwealth avenue

MR. LAUTERBACH GOES ON STAND IN LOBBY INQUIRY

New York Lawyer Who Was the Object of David Lamar's Impersonations First Witness as Hearing Is Resumed

WOOL MEN PRESENT

WASHINGTON—Prosecution of those concerned in the impersonation of congressmen in connection with Wall street's lobbying was indicated today when the Senate lobby investigating committee forced Edward Lauterbach, New York lawyer, publicly to waive immunity before it would permit him to continue his story of his relations with David Lamar.

Mr. Lauterbach, under interrogation by Senators Reed and Smoot, admitted that he had not told the truth when he told Lewis C. Levard, Morgan lawyer, that he (Lauterbach) had investigated the sentiment of the Democrats in Washington and knew they were opposed to any real steel investigation. He also admitted that he had been untruthful when he told Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co. that he could answer "with authority" that President Taft was opposed to the steel inquiry.

Mr. Lauterbach frequently contradicted himself. (Continued on page seven, column two)

PITTSBURGH BANK ORDERED CLOSED BY COMPTROLLER

PITTSBURGH—The First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh was closed today by order of Assistant Comptroller of Currency Kane. The bank is owned largely by the J. S. and W. S. Kuhn interests. The Kuhns also announced that a receiver will be appointed for the American Water Works Company, a \$24,000,000 concern which operates in many cities.

The bank was formed about a month ago by a merger of the First and Second National banks. According to the statement on June 4 last the bank had deposits of \$30,870,918 and a surplus of \$1,950,068.

C. C. Murray was appointed receiver of the closed bank. Mr. Murray served as receiver of the old Fort Pitt National Bank.

The following statement was given out: "The officers and directors of the First-Second National Bank maintain that a great injustice has been done and that the bank is solvent. We are also convinced that all claims will be paid."

"If the treasury department operating through the acting controller of the currency had not interfered and had not subjected the bank to a rigid examination by special examiners who were unable to judge values of property and securities in this community, we would have been able to work out successfully the problems that while existing were not of our making."

A small run developed at the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings. James S. Kuhn is president of the institution.

W. S. Kuhn, president of the First-Second National, is with his wife at Prides Crossing, Mass.

An official of the Kuhn-Fisher Company, a bonding firm of 15 Congress street, Boston, said today that the failure of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh would have no effect upon the local business. He explained that W. S. Kuhn, who is president of the Pittsburgh bank, is also a director of the local corporation.

Discussing the closing of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburgh today, one of the Wall-street tickers carried the following:

"It is stated that the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and the Mellon interests will cooperate in an effort to make the failure fall as lightly upon creditors as possible."

MCKEESPORT, Pa.—The First National Bank of McKeesport was closed this morning. This is a Kuhn-bank.

MILITIA OF STATE BEGINS ITS USUAL SUMMER DRILLS

Although Naval Brigade Starts Tour of Duty at Provincetown First of Land Forces Will Not Move Until Thursday—Periods and Places of Various Branches

Militiamen throughout Massachusetts are making final preparations for their summer tour of duty, which formally opens today with the gathering of the naval brigade at Provincetown. The first of the land forces of the state to take the field will be the third battalion of the coast artillery corps which goes on duty Thursday at Ft. Strong in Boston harbor.

The periods of duty and places of service for the other organizations of the militia are as follows: Second bat-

PROCESSIONS AND SERVICES HELD ON ORANGE SUNDAY

LONDON—Yesterday being the Sunday preceding the historic July 12, special religious services were held according to the custom of the Orange order.

No less than 14 services were held in Belfast, the processions were formed of members of the order from various centers to the churches. It was evident from the increased numbers, that the order has grown considerably during the year. The special sermons preached referred to the coming crisis.

On July 12 the following resolution will be submitted to the Orange demonstration in Belfast: "We resolve that it is our bounden duty and that of every loyalist to make and complete all preparations necessary for resistance by force and every other method to the decrees or other executive acts of or on behalf of any Nationalist Parliament that may be established."

MEDFORD SUMMER SCHOOLS ARE OPEN

Sessions of the summer schools in Medford opened today when between 400 and 500 pupils enrolled in the manual training, grammar and academic departments of the schools. The manual training department is in charge of Miss Laura Hinman and is held in the Cradock school building on Summer street. The sessions of the high school division of the academic department are held in the Center school and those of the grammar division are held in the Washington school.

The Everett summer school is being conducted by the Everett Y. M. C. A. under the direction of the school board and sessions are to be held in the Center school building, where the manual training and domestic art class rooms are situated. About 200 pupils are enrolled.

COLLINS HIT BY ATHLETICS FOR FOUR RUNS IN FIRST

PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY
BOSTON.....Pittsburgh
Hooper, c.....Walsh
Yerkes, 2b.....L. Oldring
Speaker, 3b.....Collins
Lewis, lf.....Baker
Gardner, 1b.....McInnis
Engle, 3b.....Strunk
Wagner, ss.....Lapp
Carigan, p.....Brown
Empire, McGraw and Connolly

With the series standing two to one in favor of Philadelphia, Manager Stahl's Boston American baseball team faced the Athletics this afternoon in a double-header.

Ray Collins, who pitched one of his best games against Johnson of Washington last week, failed to hold the Athletics in today's first game and was replaced by Bedient after Philadelphia had made four runs in the first as follows:

Oldring singled, stole second and went to third on Walsh's sacrifice. Collins' single brought in Oldring. Collins' stole, Baker was passed. On McInnis' two-base hit to left Collins scored, Baker going to third. Strunk's two-base hit to right scored Baker and McInnis. Bedient then replaced Collins.

Boston scored one in the first. Yerkes made a three-base hit and was sacrificed in by Speaker.

This double-header was the last appearance of the Athletics in this city until Sept. 24 and long before the hour of starting the first game, local fans began to assemble for the contests.

With the present series standing two to one in favor of the Athletics, Manager Mack was especially anxious to take both of today's games. The Athletics were about to go on a hard western trip and they wanted all the lead they could possibly get, despite the fact that they appear to be safely lodged in first place.

PRESIDENT WILSON PLANS FOR GOLF AND AUTO RIDES

CORNISH, N. H.—President Wilson arose today with the expectation of taking a run over to the golf links and later enjoying an automobile ride with members of his family.

President Wilson announced that on his vacation he wished to be regarded as a private citizen.

The President and his family attended Sunday services at the Old South Congregational church as there is no Presbyterian church within 40 miles of here. The President and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Eleanor, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N., and a secret service man rode in one automobile and in a car behind were Miss Jessie Wilson and Francis Bowes Sayre, her fiancé.

The President took an hour's motor ride, but otherwise spent the day in seclusion at his home.

EFFORT IS FOR THIRD ARBITER IN "L" DISPUTE

Union's Attorney, Railway Representative and Commerce Chamber Committee Are Holding Conference

ORGANIZATION WAITS

Leaders Hesitate Until They Learn Results of Present Meeting—Interview With State Conciliation Board Tomorrow

Bending every effort to have the controversy between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and its 7000 employees satisfactorily adjusted, a special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today is holding a conference with representatives of both parties, by which it is hoped to select a third party to officiate as an arbitrator in the points at issue.

James L. Richards, a director of the company, who has been appointed its arbitrator, and James H. Vahey, attorney for the union, are explaining the differences from their respective points of view. Although not officially announced it is understood that Mr. Richards will represent the company at the hearing before the state board of conciliation and arbitration tomorrow.

The members of the chamber committee are: Henry S. Dennison, second vice-president of chamber; Henry Howard, chairman of chamber's committee on public utilities; Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the chamber; Edmund Billings, president of Paul Revere Trust Company, and James A. McKibben, secretary of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In an adjoining room during the conference, Frederic E. Snow, one of the attorneys for the company, waited to hear the result of the meeting, while several members of the union lingered in the vicinity of the committee room at the Chamber of Commerce building. Prior to the session Mr. Vahey was instructed how far he could go with negotiations, while the chamber committee had outlined to it the purpose of the gathering.

Before the chamber committee assembled for the conference it held a brief session to discuss the situation.

The executive board expects to remain in session all day and to decide the hour and manner of calling a strike if one is deemed necessary, in accordance with authority given it by special meetings of the union last Thursday and Friday. It is expected, however, that an adjustment will be effected.

Tomorrow, the union officials announce, they will accept the invitation of the Massachusetts state board of conciliation and arbitration for a conference. Whether the union's announcement that no strike will be called until after today's conference will also cover Tuesday's meeting at the State House is not made known by any of the union officials.

Street Car men's Union delegates, all of whom were present at the Boston Central Labor Union meeting yesterday, made no requests or report to that body at the meeting.

James T. Moriarty, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, reported that last Wednesday representatives of the Chamber of Commerce had called him by telephone and requested him to confer with a committee of its members which was trying to find means to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, as the Chamber of Commerce had done in the threatened telephone strike. Mr. Moriarty said he had conferred by telephone with the street car men's representatives before going to the meeting to get their views.

This resulted in the union being invited to send a representative to meet the Chamber of Commerce. Attorney Vahey conferred with them and this meeting resulted in the present conference.

SCHOONER BACK FROM GRENFELL SUPPLY STATION

Coming from St. Anthony, N. F., in ballast, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's missionary schooner George B. Cluett, Captain Pickels, arrived in Boston today and anchored off South Boston. The vessel returns after carrying a cargo of supplies and passengers to Newfoundland.

Captain Pickels said that he could not get any further north than Newfoundland on this trip. Soon the schooner will berth at the old Gas House wharf to stow aboard another cargo of supplies. In about a week she will leave for St. Anthony, Battle and Indian harbors and Porto, Labrador, if possible.

Among the 10 passengers whom the craft will carry north will be Dr. and Mrs. John Mason Little of Boston, Dr. Hamrick of New York, Miss Jessie Luther of Providence, R. I. Miss Luther is returning to Dr. Grenfell's missions for the fifth year after a short vacation.

Also on board will be students from Harvard, Yale, Amherst and Williams colleges who will go as crew for a two months' trip.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

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TEMPS PUBLISHES TERMS OF BULGO-SERVIAN AGREEMENTS

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—The Temps published recently a summary of the agreements between Serbia and Bulgaria, signed March 13, 1912, which are to be submitted to the Emperor of Russia for arbitration.

In the first agreement a treaty of friendship is entered into between the two countries guaranteeing their independence and integrity. It provides for common defensive action in the event of any portion of Balkan territory under Turkish rule being in any way attacked. All territorial acquisition gained by the common action of the contracting parties is, according to the agreement, to fall beneath the condominium of the allies and the situation would be liquidated within three months after the conclusion of peace on the following principles:

Serbia recognizes the rights of Bulgaria over all territory situated to the east of the Rhodope mountains and the River Struma, and Bulgaria recognizes the rights of Serbia over the territory situated to the north and west of the Char mountains. As for the territory between the Char and Rhodope mountains and the lake of Ochrida, if the two contracting parties arrive at the conclusion that it is impossible to organize this region as an autonomous province the following procedure will be followed for its partition: On a map appended to the document in question a line is drawn from a point to the north of Egri Palanka, passing through the middle of Uchepole, crossing the Vardar a few miles north of Veles and descending to the

lake of Ochrida in the neighborhood of and to the north of the town of that name.

Bulgaria undertakes to accept this line as the frontier in case the Emperor of Russia, who will be asked to act as supreme arbitrator, decides in favor of this line. It is agreed that both parties will accept as the frontier the line which the Emperor of Russia shall consider to be most in accordance with the rights and interests of the two parties within the above-mentioned limits. Any difference of opinion that may arise which cannot be settled by negotiation will be submitted to the arbitration of Russia.

The third agreement consists of a military convention. Bulgaria and Serbia undertake in the event of war to invade Turkey with 200,000 men and 150,000 men respectively. If Serbia and Bulgaria declare war on Turkey they will both send an army of at least 100,000 men to the Vardar district. If Austria attacks Serbia Bulgaria agrees to immediately declare war on Austria and send an army of 200,000 men into Serbia. Bulgaria will take similar action in case Austria, under any pretext whatsoever, with or without the consent of Turkey, should send her troops into the Sanjak of Novi-bazar.

In the event of this action on the part of Austria leading Serbia to declare war, or if Serbia, in order to protect her interests, were to send troops into the Sanjak, and an armed conflict between Serbia and Austria were to result, Bulgaria binds herself to give the same assistance.

RIGHT TO VETO IS TAKEN FROM KING OF NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway.—The bill abolishing the King's right of veto on constitutional acts was passed in the Storting by 99 votes to 13.

As the constitution of Norway has been built up by the nation, and the King has had no part in the changes made, either in 1814, or in 1905, it was considered unnecessary to have his formal assent before a bill should become law. This has for long been a burning question, as until now the King has had the right to use a sort of suspensive veto, by which he was able, for a while, to stop the carrying through of a resolution passed in the Storting. The King could not, however, refuse his assent, and even if he did, the bill still became law.

The result of this has been that when the Conservatives have been in power, constitutional bills have been presented to the King for his assent. When the Radicals, on the other hand, formed the majority in the Storting and the ministry, this was not done, and in consequence two kinds of laws exist, those which have received the King's assent, and those which have not. The Radicals maintained that the constitution ought to be made clear and intelligible on this point, and as all parties really acknowledged the non-existence of any veto in constitutional matters, the time had come to settle these affairs.

In reality all parties were agreed, but a small group of Conservatives were somewhat afraid of breaking away from an ancient practice, and they hesitated to deny the King the right to give his assent to the laws which the Storting had passed, and which had been signed by the speaker and secretary. The 13 representatives, who voted against the measure belong to the most conservative section of the House.

BRANCH RAILWAY OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The Oakley to Cooyar branch railway was opened by the minister for railways.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"Her Husband's Wife," 8:15.
NEW YORK
CASINO—"The Purple Road."
CORT—"Pag of My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO
CORT—"H. B. Warner."
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"The Man of Oz."
STUDEBAKER—"Mlle. Modiste."

ATTEMPTS TO FLY WITHOUT MOTORS DISAPPOINT PARIS

Bicycle Machines Are Tested for Three Days and Only One of Them Is at All Successful

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France.—Continual attempts have been made in the past few years to produce an aeroplane capable of being propelled by muscular effort alone, and various competitions have already been held with this intention. Another of the same kind has just taken place at the Velodrome in the Parc des Princes, Paris.

It lasted three days and had for special object the production of a flying bicycle. The principal event was the decametre prize, value £10,000, for which there were no less than 356 entries, over 50 machines taking part in a test of a 10-yards minimum flight. All sorts of machines were exhibited, each making an effort to fly over a patch of the cement cycle track which was white-washed so as to indicate more clearly the start and the finish. Every one of the machines, however, failed entirely in their attempt to fly.

The machines entered for the competition were of two main classes: those with a number of small flat kites attached which were supposed to lift into flight a bicycle that had previously reached a high speed by pedalling and another variety with a wing attachment similar to that of monoplanes and biplanes. These latter were fitted up with elevators and lateral rudders and in fact were practically aeroplanes attached to bicycles without any motors but with all the appliances for steering while in flight.

The best performance was that of the former world champion cyclist, Poullain, who after several attempts succeeded to the extent of his back wheel leaving the ground for a distance of three yards. In spite of the failure to solve the problem, enthusiasm is not daunted, confidence being widely expressed that before another year has passed the secret of flying without a motor will have been discovered.

PRICKLY PEAR AS FODDER IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BOMBAY, India.—A Madras missionary, the Rev. N. R. Manley, gives his experience, in the Indian Witness, of the use of the prickly pear or thorny cactus as fodder.

During a period of scarcity between 1891 and 1898, the Madras government sent out notices in regard to the use of prickly pear as forage plant, and the necessary tools for preparing it were supplied at the tollage cutcheries, these tools consisting of a knife, a pair of tongs, and some tweezers with which to cut out the thorns.

The instructions were to cut out the thorns, cut the leaves into pieces of an inch or so in size, wash them thoroughly and give them to the cattle with a little bran and salt.

By following the instructions, Mr. Manley had no difficulty in getting his oxen and milch cow to eat the plant. In spite of the fact, however, that he took special care, wherever he went, to demonstrate to them the value of the prickly pear not a single ryot in the district would have anything to do with it.

He induced, it appears, the villagers to come and witness the operation of preparing the stuff for feeding the oxen, but, while they looked on in astonishment, it seemed to be quite sufficient for them to say it was never their custom to feed their cattle in that way.

As he remarks, it seems strange that in a country where fodder is almost always dear, and where prickly pear is such a nuisance everywhere, the plant should not be better utilized.

LARGE AMOUNT FOR CREAM

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—During March the sum of £29,900 was distributed to suppliers of cream on the north coast line between Gympie and Caboolture.

BATHS WANTED BY DEPTFORD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—In Deptford, a huge suburb of London, there are 10,000 houses that have no baths.

CHINESE GENERAL RETICENT ABOUT LHASA EXPERIENCES

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—General Chung, who commanded the Chinese forces in Tibet, and after being besieged for some months in Lhasa acted as Chinese resident in that city, is now in Calcutta. The general, writes the Statesman, is inclined to be reticent about his experiences in Lhasa, and the condition of affairs there. It would appear, however, that affairs in that mysterious city are still as confused and involved as ever they have been.

General Chung is a native of Peking, and formerly commanded the thirty-third mixed brigade at Szechuan. When the trouble in Tibet commenced in 1908 he was ordered to take a force of soldiers through to Lhasa and he left Szechuan in September of that year at the head of 3000 soldiers. He left nearly 2000 of his force on the Tibetan marches at various stages of the journey, and himself pushed on, with about 1000 men, to the capital of Tibet.

Things were comparatively peaceable until December, 1911, when the Tibetans rose against the Chinese, and for fully a year there was fighting practically all the time. General Chung and his force were besieged in one portion of the city from March to December of last year. When the position of the Chinese garrison had become quite hopeless General Chung, who was then acting as ambassador or Chinese president, concluded an agreement by which he agreed to evacuate Lhasa.

The journey from Lhasa to Chumbi occupied General Chung and his escort 14 days. At Chumbi they halted for some time and then came on to Kalimpong and thence to Ghoom. At Ghoom



(Copyright by the Statesman)
GENERAL CHUNG

General Chung was met by Captain Reeves of the Jalapahar brigade, who accompanied him to Jalapahar. General Chung expressed himself delighted with the kind way in which he had been received and treated since his arrival on British territory.

CONSUL ADVISES FIRMS IN TRADE WITH HUNGARIANS

(Special to the Monitor)
BUDAPEST, Hungary.—Evelyn Grant Duff, the British consul general at Budapest, in his report for 1912 gives some special advice to British firms trading with Hungary.

He advises merchants desiring to do business in Hungary to ascertain the reputation of the firms before entering into negotiations. For this, he declares, patience is required, and adds that representatives of British firms might with advantage remain at Budapest longer and study the commercial habits of the Hungarians with greater care.

Credit inquiry agents in Pest, Mr. Grant Duff continues, are in general unreliable, but the first-rate banks are trustworthy in this respect. I am convinced that with more energy on the part of British traders larger business might be done.

The prices of many British articles, making every allowance for duty, transport, risk, are so high here that I cannot help thinking that a general store, supplied only with good-class, reasonably cheap British goods might have a marked success.

In general, genuine British goods are at present only retailed by the larger firms, which charge partly according to their position and reputation.

Great numbers of shaw British goods are sold in the smaller shops at prices which should command fair qualities of the genuine article. Cash payments on delivery in the wholesale business are not usual here. British merchants should, therefore, be prepared to give credit, the length of which varies in different trades.

The British vice-consul at Kolosvar, himself a Hungarian merchant, reports that the most sound method of conducting business with Hungary would be to include freight and duty in the prices, as is already done by French and German firms.

FOUR CHINESE ORDAINED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Four Chinese have been ordained clergymen of the Church of England to work in dioceses formed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

HANDSOME TAPESTRIES

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Ten panels of Brussels tapestry depicting episodes in the Trojan war were sold at Christie's for 6100 guineas. A set of four oblong Beauvais panels of tapestry realized 3300 guineas.

BRITISH COLONIES VERY PROSPEROUS SAYS MINISTER

Tells in Speech at Corona Club of the General Trend of Advance Throughout Possessions

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The fourteenth annual dinner of the Corona Club was held recently at the Hotel Cecil.

The colonial secretary presided over a distinguished company and in proposing the toast of the club reviewed the progress of the crown colonies during the year.

The Malay peninsula had suddenly sprung into imperial notoriety by its spontaneous contribution of a dreadnought to the imperial fleet. East Africa and Uganda were coming on apace.

In relation to Nyasaland an event had recently occurred which portended much future prosperity. The contract for the extension of the railway to the Zambesi had been signed; the arrangements for the extension to Beira were well advanced.

In Nigeria great changes were in progress and in process of fulfilment. Sir Frederick Lugard was a happy man to have returned to the field of his great and early labors.

In the Antilles they found a new condition of trade affairs as the result of the Canadian reciprocity agreement, which had finally been concluded and proclaimed. The result of that agreement would in nearly every case be an approach to a freer trade and lessened duties.

He believed that this agreement, founded upon the report of the royal commission, would be of advantage both to the West Indies and to Canada, and that, coming as it did at the moment of the denunciation of the sugar convention, which created much fear but little danger, it would be a steady influence both upon opinion and commerce.

PLEA OF BRISTOL TO BE PUT BEFORE SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISTOL, England.—The Hon. A. H. Peake, premier of South Australia, on the eve of his return home, after an eight weeks visit to the mother country, spoke freely to an interviewer regarding the impressions received during his stay in England, and made some particularly interesting references to Bristol and to the possible fruits of his visit to that city.

Mr. Peake stated that he visited Bristol, Hull and Manchester on the invitation of the local chambers of commerce and local commercial men of high standing. He found each of these ports excellently equipped with docks, warehouses, freezing chambers, and everything else necessary for dealing with colonial produce. He found a strong feeling at these ports on the subject of this trade and a good case was made out for decentralization. As matters at present stand, Australian produce comes to London and thence is distributed to the outlying ports of the kingdom.

Mr. Peake is convinced that a good market exists in England for all that South Australia can produce for some years, and he is convinced that the nearer together the produce and the consumer can get the better it will be for the people of both countries. He fully realized that Bristol had made out a strong case which he would not fail to put before his people on his return home. But although personally he would be very glad indeed to see a new service inaugurated between Bristol and South Australia, no single state could take the responsibility of an overseas service, as everything of the kind was a matter of interstate action.

PARLIAMENT OPEN IN QUEENSLAND

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The Queensland Parliament was opened recently by the Governor, Sir William MacGregor, who had just returned from an extended tour in the remote west and north of the state. The legislation promised included bills to make sugar growing exclusively a white industry, to secure sugar growers the whole of the remitted excise duty, and to amend the elections, railways and factories acts.

The financial year, Sir William MacGregor declared in conclusion, was expected to close with a surplus, and he urged that since free education admirably suited to the state's varied requirements had been provided, attention should now be given to the existing system of free secondary education.

FOR LONDON CHILDREN

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—For the benefit of children who are obliged to spend their summer holidays in London, the London county council have decided to open 40 playground vacation schools.

RUMANIA ASSURES SAFETY OF JEWS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The London committee of deputies of the British Jews recently addressed a letter to Sir Edward Grey concerning the position of the Jews in the Danube territory ceded by Bulgaria to Rumania.

To this letter the secretary of the committee has now received the following reply from Sir Louis Mallet:

"I am directed by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 23d respecting the position of Jews in Rumanian territory, more especially in regard to the localities recently acquired from Bulgaria. In reply I am to inform you that on March 17th the Rumanian minister in London addressed a note to Sir Edward Grey referring to fears which had been expressed in the Parliament and press of this country, lest the Jewish inhabitants of the regions ceded to Rumania, and especially the Jews of Silistria, should lose the rights they had enjoyed as Bulgarian subjects. M. Misiu added that he was charged by his government to state that 'all inhabitants whether of Jewish or other nationalities, of Silistria and other localities, who would be annexed to Rumania would, of course, enjoy the full political and civil rights which they had under the Bulgarian rule.' Sir Edward Grey informed M. Misiu that he had taken note of this communication."

BULGARIA'S NEW CABINET NAMED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria.—As already reported by cable, Dr. Daneff has now completed his ministry, and King Ferdinand has just signed the decree appointing the new cabinet, which is as follows:

Dr. Daneff, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs; General Kovatcheff, minister of war; M. Madjaroff, minister of the interior; M. Buruff, minister of commerce; M. Theodoroff, minister of finance; M. Christoff, minister of railways; M. Ludskanoff, minister of agriculture; M. Peyoff, minister of public instruction; M. Abracheff, minister of justice; M. Yablaneki, minister of public works.

TANGISTANIS ARE BEING PUNISHED

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia.—The British naval operations against the Tangistan coast near Bushire still continue. The operations were commenced a short time ago, owing to an incident which took place in 1911, when the Tangistanians attacked some pearl fishers from Dubai, and captured a quantity of boats containing pearls. The Indian government demanded compensation without success, and, as a consequence, warships are now being employed to punish the Tangistanians.

LARGE HERRING CATCH

(Special to the Monitor)
YARMOUTH, England.—Believed to be the largest herring boat yet built, the R. R. S., of Yarmouth, 110 feet long, has, on her maiden trip, secured a fine catch of 89,000 herrings, which she landed at Lerwick.

GLASGOW'S SCHOOL CHILDREN

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow Corporation entertained 200,000 school children. Fifty-five thousand infants were treated at the schools, while the seniors were conveyed to 32 parks.

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WARD'S

Woman Suffrage Movement Seen to Grow Throughout World

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF SUFFRAGISTS IN BUDAPESTH

Hungarians Glad to See Delegates and Surprised at Comprehensive Scope of Movement Embracing so Many Countries and Such Diversified Types

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At this stage in the woman's suffrage campaign attention is drawn to the great international women's suffrage congress taking place in the Hungarian capital.

But Budapest holds but momentarily the thought which embraces the world as the battle-ground of women's rights. "International" is a word intense with meaning when applied to the women's cause.

The revelation of its scope has dawned suddenly and simultaneously in states of the European, Asiatic and American continents.

Victory to the woman's cause is not yet, but the signs which point to its approach are universal and unmistakable.

The very defeats which have marked the introduction of women's franchise bills in some of the parliaments are milestones on the road to attainment.

Substantial Progress

In England and Scotland the passionate demand for political rights on the part of women has been more pronounced and determined than anywhere in the world.

Public opinion is fast veering to the side of the women, and the deadlock between the government and the militants may at any moment dissolve, in the face of the tenacity with which the suffragists hold to their principle.

In France, perhaps the most conservative of countries, in spite of its democracy, in a matter such as the freedom of women, official recognition by the President of the republic and the ministers of state was extended to the women's congress, recently held within the gates of the French capital, and so appreciative was Paris of the work of the women, that at a council of the municipality it was proposed that women should be admitted to its sittings.

In the Italian Chamber, a bill introducing universal suffrage was recently defeated, yet Signor Giolitti, the premier, expressly stated that he had no objection to the principle of woman suffrage, but that he could not support so radical a bill on the eve of a general election.

Victory in Norway

In Norway, full political rights have been granted to women, married and unmarried, and on June 11 the thanks of the women of Norway were expressed by Miss Gina Krog, the president of the national council of women, in the Storting.

In Denmark, the defeat of the bill en-

franchising Danish women was due solely to its embodiment in a Liberal measure which aimed at a very thorough reform of the Landsting, or upper house.

In the United States

In the United States, the last year has been marked by the granting of the franchise to women in three states, Oregon, Kansas, and Arizona, and in the territory of Alaska.

In Montana, Nevada, North and South Dakota, and Wisconsin, women suffrage amendments have passed through the legislatures of each state and will be put to the vote in the course of next year.

In Iowa, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, the women are likely to obtain their political rights in the near future, since in each of these states the women's amendment has been adopted by one legislature.

It is not only in the bills passed by legislative assemblies that the progress of the women's cause in America can be gauged.

Public Sentiment

There is a general growth of public opinion on the subject, which has shown itself in the improved and more sympathetic reception of women's political manifestations, and in the avidity for news of the woman's movement from the European centers.

New Zealand and Australia, with the exception of the American states of Wyoming and Colorado, were the first countries in the world to register the granting of franchise to women on their statute books.

South Africa is fully intent on following their example. Canada has a more difficult task connected with the sparseness of her population and the huge area of her territory.

In China, the woman's movement sprang into existence simultaneously, it would seem, with the birth of the republic. Chinese women have given their allegiance and their practical support to democratic ideals, and are champions of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

During the provisional provincial constitution in Canton, the women actually won not only the vote but the right to sit in the provincial assembly.

This was but a passing triumph, but their support of democracy at the present juncture is paving the way to their own permanent enfranchisement.

GLASGOW JOINS WITH GERMANS HONORING KAISER

Lord Provost of Scotch City Is Guest at Celebration of the Semi-Jubilee of the Emperor

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The Germans in Glasgow celebrated recently the semi-jubilee of the reign of the Emperor William by a dinner. The German consul for Glasgow, Mr. Guelde-Bartky, presided, and amongst the guests was the Lord Provost of the city, D. M. Stevenson.

In proposing the health of the Emperor, the chairman referred to the commercial and industrial changes which Germany had experienced under its present ruler. During the past 25 years, the number of persons engaged in the various trades and industrial enterprises in Germany had increased from \$500,000 to 15,000,000, the production of pig iron from 4,333,000 to 15,000,000 tons; the output of coal from 82,000,000 to 220,000,000 tons; the tonnage of the mercantile navy from 1,500,000 to 4,500,000 register tons. Agriculture had attained such a flourishing condition that more than double the amount of potatoes and rye is now produced.

The population had increased from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000, and emigration had decreased to 23,000 per annum, the fifth part of what it formerly had been. There was hardly any calling that had not benefited directly or indirectly by the measures instigated by the Emperor, which by enormously strengthening the defensive powers of the country, had insured peace, and thereby created the basis on which alone commerce and industry could develop, as they had done.

Emperor Fostered Ties

If the relations between Britain and Germany had improved lately, the Emperor had done much to bring this about. He missed no opportunity of fostering the ties of kinship which bound him to Britain and he was well known to favor British sports, customs and ideas. The Emperor had laid down the maxim that "the highest duty of a ruler is to guard the preservation of peace."

Lord Provost Stevenson said he was pleased to be among them as a token of his respect for the great German nation, proud to have the opportunity of adding his tribute of respect to its great ruler, and glad to be with the German residents of Glasgow. In the past, Germany and Great Britain had fought together; they had never fought against Germany, and he did not think he ever would. In a pamphlet, "The German Panic," by J. A. Hobson, it was pointed out that in the middle of last century there were three war scares, when the Duke of Wellington used almost the same words as Lord Roberts did lately, namely, that at any moment the French might land a large force on our shores, which we were not in a fit state to repel. The writer of the pamphlet went on to point out that by and by they got to be scared about France and got scared about Russia, with equally little reason.

Good Men in All Nations

The Lord Provost said he had travelled a good deal, and when in Germany had met men he would be proud to call his fellow-citizens, and he asked if they were Germans could wish to have better fellow-citizens than they found in this country. The same thing was true in France, the same thing was found wherever men were civilized. A standing example of how a great people could and ought to live in amity, was our example in the case of the United States. There was a frontier of some 4000 miles between Canada and the States, and from end to end of it not a fortification, not a soldier.

He was delighted to hear the chairman's report of the growing prosperity of his fatherland, and the wonderful growth of trade and commerce during the Emperor's reign. Germany was a great customer of Great Britain, and of course, Great Britain was a great customer of Germany. His experience in business was that he liked the man to whom he sold to be fairly safe, he liked him to be able to pay and therefore he preferred to have on his books a man who was doing well, rather than one who was doing ill. It was a great advantage to Great Britain that Germany was doing so well, and he hoped she would continue to flourish. These war scares were all imaginary troubles, and he would like to dispose of them in the words of the American poet Lowell, who said, "Let us be of good courage, remember that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those that never come."

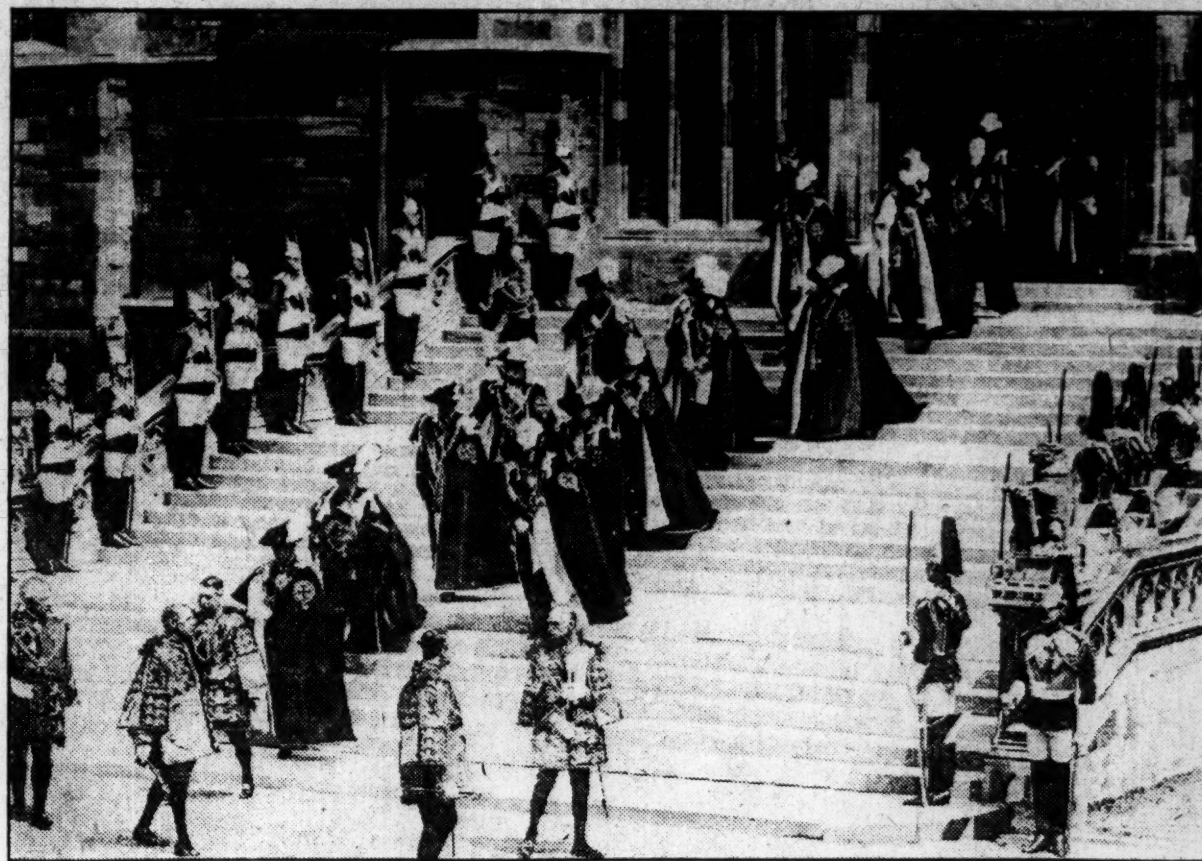
ATHENS UNIVERSITY DEGREE

(Special to the Monitor)
ATHENS, Greece.—Athens University has bestowed on M. Gaston Deschamps the distinction of doctor of letters, honoris causa. At the ceremony of bestowal Professor Politis, speaking in the ancient Greek tongue, referred to the debt of gratitude owed by the university to M. Deschamps. In his reply, M. Deschamps dwelt at some length on the future of Hellenism. He also touched on the valor shown by Greek undergraduates in the recent war. His speech was interrupted on several occasions by the applause of the audience.

FARMERS ON BENCH

(Special to the Monitor)
CHESTER, England.—Five tenant farmers have been placed by the lord chancellor on the Cheshire county bench.

KING GEORGE HOLDS CHAPTER OF NOBLE ORDER



British knights of the Garter leaving St. George's chapel after special service

(Special to the Monitor)

WINDSOR, England.—The King, as sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, recently held a chapter of the order in the throne room at Windsor. The Queen was present, and immediately after the chapter the King and Queen with the knights companions, the officers of the order, and the officers of arms walked to the royal chapel of St. George to a special service.

The procession went to the chapel by way of the sovereigns' entrance, the visitors' entrance, the Norman gateways, the Winchester tower, the middle and lower wards, and the gateway of the horse shoe cloisters. At the head of the procession was Lord Escher, the deputy constable and lieutenant-governor of the castle, who with the military knights in uniform, had joined the procession at the sovereigns' entrance. The officers of arms came next wearing their picturesque tabards.

Then came the knights companions, with the mantle of the order embroidered with the garter worn over their uniform, and the officers of the order followed, the prelate in black and the others in scarlet. The King, who with the Queen came next, wore a field-marshal's uniform under the robe of the order. Their majesties' trains were borne by four pages of honor.

KING AND QUEEN TOMAKE EXTENDED LANCASHIRE TOUR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Their majesties' tour in Lancashire, which commences today, is even more comprehensive and thorough than the recent tour through the potteries.

In the course of five days their majesties will visit practically every manufacturing district in the county and will travel about 220 miles. Blackpool and Southport will also be visited.

On the opening day of the tour the King and Queen will visit Warrington and Widnes; on the following day they will go to St. Helens, Ormskirk, Southport, Preston, Lytham, St. Anne's and Blackpool; July 9 will see visits to Colne, Nelson, Burnley, Accrington, Rawtenstall, Baeup and Rochdale; on July 10, the royal party go to St. Helens, Wigan, Chorley, Blackburn, Darwen, Bolton and Westhoughton, and on July 12, visits will be paid to Ashton, Oldham, Middleton, Heywood, Bury, Radcliffe, Farnworth, Swinton, Eccles, Tyldesley, Atherton and Leigh.

On the 11th and also on the 13th Liverpool will be visited on the first day for the opening of the Gladstone dock at Bootle, and on the second for a territorial service at St. George's hall. On the 14th the King and Queen visit Manchester and Salford returning to London the same evening.

CINEMATOGRAPH THAT WILL TALK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A new machine which takes and reproduces animated photographs, and at the same time records photographs of sounds has been invented.

The difficulty so far in the use of the cinematograph has been to get the voice and the pictures to synchronize. Not only is this difficulty overcome by the new machine, but it is said that the sounds emitted are natural and free from all harshness. This result is produced entirely by a combination of photography and electricity.

HARRY LAUDER AS PREACHER

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISTOL, Eng.—Harry Lauder addressed an audience of about 1200 people at Castle Green Congregational church, Bristol, taking as his subject the power of sociability. The speaker's optimism was based, as he said, on his "vast experience."

CANADIAN TELLS AUSTRALIA HER RICH LAND NEEDS PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The members of the Dominion royal commission, on tour of Australasia, were the guests of the lord mayor of Melbourne at his quarterly official luncheon, when G. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce for Canada, in response to a toast, said that some five years ago he had journeyed through the great grain producing areas of the middle provinces of Canada, and looking upon mile upon mile of wheat fields, and alongside for every mile under crop hundreds of miles of equally good land into which the plough had never been, and knowing that every 6 or 8 per cent of the available cultivable area of the northwest produced nearly 200,000 bushels of wheat, he had wondered what would happen if 50 or 80 per cent of that immense territory were brought under the hand of man. And the same thought had recurred to him when he had looked upon the vast stretches of Australian territory which were not under cultivation.

He had been told that the lone and uncultivated land was just as rich and productive as that which he had seen under cultivation. Then in the irrigated areas he found that where formerly one family lived on 60,000 acres, now hundreds of families were settled within comparatively small compass, and what had delighted him most was the home feeling it brought. He had told some of the people in the back country that, in order to put agriculture where it should be, and to put the nation where it should be, these vast uninhabited wastes should be brought into closer settlement and peopled with families living within a mile or so of each other in big sections. It was the human asset that made the country, and the human asset was a poor piece of machinery without the fortification and strengthening power of the home.

It was right for them to build warships and establish lines of military defense, and he congratulated them on doing it, but the effective defense method was to people the country with a robust and honest manhood. Trade and commerce were to be the strong arm of any people in generations to come, and that was the ideal Canada was following out. He said therefore "Get more people to come to your country." Their kindness and sunny climes and beautiful cities would come to be known, but they must make themselves known to the old country, and it was just as competent for them to show other countries what they were made of as it was for others to come to Australia to learn for themselves.

MEDALS GIVEN TO COMMISSIONAIRES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—General Sir Neville Lytton recently inspected the corps of commissioners in the grounds of Chelsea hospital, about 1800 men being present.

The total strength of the corps is 4508, the number in the London division being 2727.

Among those inspected by General Lytton were representatives of the navy, which has a roll of 243 members of the corps; of the royal marines, which has 200 members; of the cavalry, which has 600 members; of the royal artillery and departmental corps, which has 962 members; and of the infantry, which has 2462 members.

After inspecting the lines, General Lytton distributed awards of merit in the form of silver medals, of which there were 30 first class medals for men of unblemished character of 15 and 20 years standing, and 59 second class for shorter periods of good conduct.

In addressing the corps General Lytton said that, failing the opportunity for active service, the corps was doing admirable work in a more peaceful sphere.

From a humble beginning 54 years ago with 42 members it had grown to be over 4000 strong. That was a very satisfactory record, and it showed that there was a demand for their services and that they had acquired the confidence of the public.

PORCUPINES ARE NOVEL IN RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—A new transport of animals and birds arrived lately at the zoological gardens in St. Petersburg, amongst which are two or three porcupines. These are new to the St. Petersburg public, and, as can be easily imagined, received a good deal of attention.

EMPEROR HAS PLAY STOPPED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRESLAU, Germany.—By the desire of the German Emperor the performance of a play by Gerhardt Hauptmann has been stopped. It was supposed to have been a glorification of the Emperor Napoleon I.

CEYLON GOVERNOR ALSO AN AUTHOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is announced that the King has approved the appointment of Sir Robert Chalmers, K. C. B., permanent secretary to his majesty's treasury and auditor of the civil list, to be Governor and commander-in-chief of Ceylon in place of Col. Sir Henry Edward McCallum, B. E., G. C. M. G., who has retired from the public service.

Sir Robert Chalmers, who was educated at the city of London school and Oriel College, Oxford, was assistant secretary to the treasury from 1903 to 1907 when he became chairman of the board of inland revenue. In 1911 he was appointed permanent secretary to the treasury. He was created C. B. in 1900 and promoted K. C. B. in 1908.

Referring to Sir Robert Chalmers' appointment at the recent dinner of the Corona Club, the colonial secretary said that to know Sir Robert Chalmers was to realize his supreme capacity for administration.

Sir Robert, he added, was also a finished scholar in the Pali language and a student of and contributor to the history and literature of the east.

Among Sir Robert Chalmers' published works is a "History of Currency in the British Colonies."

AID FOR ARMENIA IS AIM IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—General Lacroix, the president of the Armenian section of the committee on French Asia, took the chair recently at a conference on Turkey in Asia and the Armenian provinces.

The meeting was addressed by Rene Pinon, the editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes, who spoke on the place which Asia Minor is taking in the general policy of Europe. The lecturer emphasized the importance of the powers actively intervening to oblige Turkey to grant the reforms promised in article 6 of the treaty of Berlin.

M. Pinon was of the opinion that, owing to the recent European policy, the Armenians would at last be freed from the constant menace to their lives and property.

Following upon the address, General de Lacroix expressed approval of the speaker's proposal that the powers should intervene in order to enforce on Turkey the need for immediate reform in Armenia.

PROTEST AGAINST TAX IN BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The new taxes to be levied to supply the necessary funds for the increase of military armaments have been received with protests in financial circles.

The taxes on shares of industrial, commercial and financial societies and on the revenues of bankers and on all those connected with the banking business, are the cause of much irritation. The automobile and the cinematograph industries also suffer heavily by the new taxation.

QUEENSLAND AIDS PARKS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The sum of £3000 has been provided as a fund for special grants for approved improvements to country parks. This sum is exclusive of the £1500 voted as subsidy for reserves.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—To save St. Peter's square, Hammersmith, from the hands of the builder £900 is still required, and an appeal is now made to the public to contribute the sum.

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PROGRAM MADE OF HAGUE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE.—The world's peace congress which will be held at The Hague from Aug. 18 to 23, will hold the following sessions:

Aug. 17—Meeting of the international committee of the peace bureau in Berne.

Aug. 18 and 19—Meetings of the preparatory committees.

Aug. 20—At 9:30 a. m., official opening of the congress; in the afternoon first public session.

Aug. 21—Public sessions.

Aug. 22—Public session; in the afternoon meeting of the delegates of the Berne bureau.

Aug. 23—Closing session of the congress.

On the evening of Aug. 19, an official reception will be held by the municipal council of The Hague. Besides other festivities in honor of the congress, the members are invited to go to Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Alkmaar and Delft, where they will visit the monument of Hugo Grotius.

LONDON MUSEUM'S PROPOSED HOME

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The completion of the purchase of Stafford house, which Sir William Lever intends to present to the nation as a home for the London Museum, will be effected on July 10, the deposit having been paid some months ago.

Sir William Lever is paying £60,000 for the property with its unexpired lease of 28 years and has directed the conveyance to be made to the first commissioner of works. The property will revert to the crown at the expiry of the lease. It is probable that many of the fixtures, including the handsome chandeliers, will be presented with Stafford house to the nation as Sir William Lever is negotiating for their purchase.

TALL RHUBARB IN EAST KENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CANTERBURY, England.—An East Kent gardener, named Boughton, at Waltham, between Canterbury and Ashford, has grown some exceptionally tall rhubarb. One stick is eight feet nine inches high, and measures 10 inches round.

BANK OF ADELAIDE PAYING DIVIDEND

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The operations for the bank of Adelaide's financial year recently ended have resulted in the declaration of a 10 per cent dividend and the augmenting by £30,000 of the reserve fund, which now brings that account to within £10,000 of the amount of the paid-up capital.

The deposits and advances are £440,000 and £550,000, respectively, less than last year. This falling off is chiefly due to the large and fluctuating nature of the London business, but a better appreciation will be gained by a comparison of the published figures for the quarter ended March, 1912, with those of the present year. These concern the South Australian business only. The deposits show an increase of £46,000 and the advances a reduction of £206,000.

This appears to harmonize with the movements in deposits and advances in this state for the year, while the bank's holding of coin, bullion, and Australian notes is represented by £751,000, an increase of £94,000 over the 1912 figures.

PAPER PROTESTS AGAINST ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The action of the Alsace-Lorraine government, against the correspondents of the Matin and the Frankfurt Gazette, for having divulged the measures against the Reichsland press and associations, is being followed with the greatest interest by the German press.

The latter paper publishes an article protesting against the attitude which the Alsace-Lorraine government has adopted of late towards the press, an attitude which, it states, shows the low level of its political outlook. "If the authorities of Strasbourg insist on prosecuting journalists let them do so," continues the paper, "but their action will arouse protests from the German press and from the great mass of the German public."

SECRET CHAMBER IN BELFRY

(Special to the Monitor)

PETER PORT, Guernsey.—While workmen were engaged in the belfry of St. Samson's church, Guernsey, they discovered a secret chamber formed by an inner wall being built. In the chamber were certain ornaments which, it is supposed, were hidden away during the time of the reformation.

Goldwin Smith Letters Collected Are Models Book News

THERE are many reasons why "Goldwin Smith's Correspondence" (Duffield & Co., \$4.50), edited by Arnold Haultain, who was his secretary during the later years of his career, will interest an American as well as a Canadian and an English circle of readers.

Professor Smith's service to the republic during the days of the civil war was like that of Bright and Cobden, and it was based on his love of liberty and his hatred of slavery.

Later he came to Cornell University in the days of its institutional infancy, and with its founder, Ezra Cornell, and with Andrew D. White, its president, he gave to it loyal and inspiring service which contributed much to its breadth of view and permanent cultural ideals such as are not always found in such schemes. To Cornell Professor Smith never ceased to be a generous friend, remembering it lavishly in his last will and testament.

On taking up his permanent residence in Toronto and becoming the most independent, candid and significant journalist of the Dominion, the English scholar retained his early interest in the political and social evolution of the United States and to the close of his long life he discussed in influential British, Canadian and American organs of opinion all the mutations of the American experiment in democracy and weighed the characters and attainments of all of the nation's political leaders. Nor was this all. He is the author of the best brief history of the United States, if the test be style, philosophical interpretation of events, terse yet brilliant and penetrating estimates of men and of parties and "multum in parvo."

High Ideals Pursued

American interest in this scholar and publicist also must always be keen, in view of his consistent advocacy of the merger of Canada with the United States, an opinion which he formed soon after he left England to find a transatlantic home and which he steadfastly maintained, despite all current political indications to the contrary in recent years. In this as in many other of his forecasts the sage of "The Grange" reckoned less with the emotions of men than he would have if he had been more of a man of the people and less of a doctrinaire democrat or closet philosopher. Still, just because he was an idealist and a devotee of principles rather than of parties, he often was correct in his predictions based on moral insights; and it would be easy to indicate from the letters of this volume how surely he foretold the disastrous results of conduct that ultimately always brings punishment on nations and on political leaders. Flight of time often tends to justify the insight of men of this type.

The recently published autobiography of Professor Smith is so fresh in the memory of readers that this collection of his correspondence comes as a welcome supplement, confirming impressions of the earlier volume. Here are the same indications of interest in profound and enduring aspects of the life of man, his religion, his family ideals, his industrial status and his political institutions. Here are printed the communications that passed between great men who looked upon friendship as a sacred thing, and who employed letters as a medium for the discussion of the weightier matters of the law as well as for those expressions of interest in personal welfare and in the ordinary matters of existence which make up the correspondence of average mortals. Here also are sidelights on the plottings and bickerings of major and minor actors in great chapters of history, and caustic, mordant judgments upon British and American men of affairs during the last half of the nineteenth century and the opening decade of the era that now is.

Some Held Back

For reasons that may easily be conjectured, none of the light that might be shed by the letters of men like John Morley and James Bryce radiates from this collection. They were copious and continuous correspondents of the self-exiled Liberal leader. Their intellectual tastes and political ideas and his had much in common. Some day, it is to be hoped these letters now prudently withheld may see the light. But if the letters of these men and of Professor Smith to them are not now given publicly, nor those of Professor Smith to many of the closest and most influential of his American friends, the collection nevertheless is rich, especially in the correspondence passing between the Canadian publicist and several of the leading Unionist opponents of Irish home rule, and J. X. Merriman, the South African political leader, and also in those communications with a variety of correspondents in which the whilom Oxford scholar discussed problems of religion and of ethics as affected by latter-day knowledge.

To a student of the evolution of political institutions particular interest will attach to ever-recurring and never-ceasing indictments of the party system of government which informally contribute to give piquancy and weight to many of these letters. Only less instructive are the missives in which the innate Protestantism, distrust of the Irish as a race and anti-Semitism of the man crop out. As one of the greatest journalists of his own or any other time, Mr. Smith's adverse comments on the scheme of providing a specialized type of education for journalists in "schools of journalism," have peculiar interest, as also do his animadversions on drifts and tendencies in British and American

journalism during the past quarter of a century, an opinion which receives corroboration in a remarkable letter to him from Frederick Greenwood, valuable for its judgment on conditions in London.

Practically Overlooked

Without passing a verdict on the correctness or mistakes of the Smith dicta concerning British or Canadian politics and politicians during a period in which he usually was of "the opposition," an American reviewer, nevertheless, may venture the opinion that frequently less than justice was done to men who faced conditions and not theories. This conclusion is forced after careful study of equally rhapsodical verdicts passed by him on Americans and on American parties. If he could err so in one field, he must have done likewise in others.

Nobility of feeling and power of expression go along with prejudice and resort to epithets. From being a censor Professor Smith sometimes fell to being a scold. Trained at a time when statecraft was chiefly a matter of debate of theories of political structure, he never adjusted himself to the new era when social and economic problems hold the center of the field. A Liberal of the old school, he could not sympathize fully with later radical developments any more than he could with the newer imperialism. Not for him any volunteering to bear the practical burdens of state, such as is seen in the political careers of men like Viscount Morley or President Wilson. They have shown what "scholars in politics" may do after having won high place as men of letters and as political philosophers.

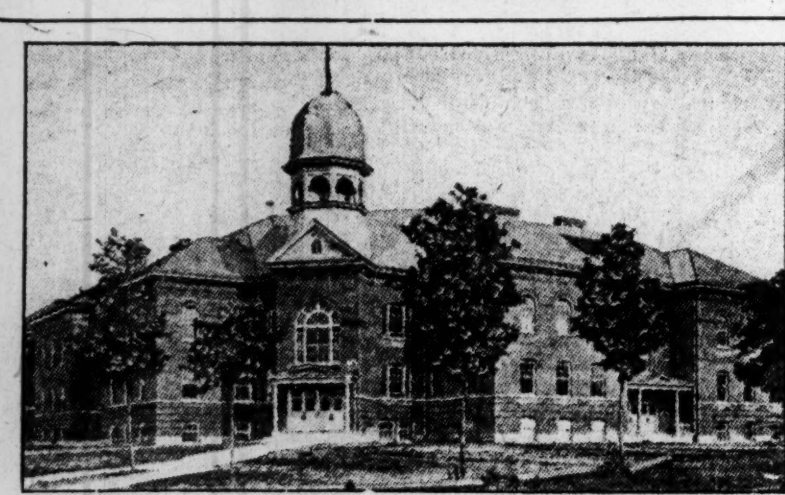
Men who are democrats in theory but aristocrats by temperament, men who write history but who never make it aggressively and in responsible official ways, men who stand to one side and appraise humanity as it passes by without once merging themselves with the procession or incurring common blame for ignorance or failure, seldom enjoy the reward of having the people listen to them when they do teach truth.

Courage Admired

On the intellectual side there was much in the career of Goldwin Smith to challenge admiration. He well maintained the cultural traditions of ancient Britain in Canada. His personal character was beyond reproach. He feared no man or party, and spoke the truth when few others cared to or dared to. He hated tyranny, militarism, commercialism, vulgarity and snobbery, and loved liberty, peace, honor, refinement and manly self-respect. But there is a pathetic, unsuccessful side of his career which must strike readers of his autobiography and of these letters. He had talents that never were put out at interest but, as it were, always remained in a napkin. He had "the defects of his virtues."

It is needless to add that the letters of this collection are models of sinewy, clear pungent English, usually objective rather than subjective in quality, and remarkable for vigor in direct statement. Of their kind they are admirable, but it is not a kind that makes them likely to be read again and again as the years go by and solely for their style and perennial charm. Nor is there much in them that sheds light on the evolution of a thinker or on his methods of mastering and perfecting his rare prose style. Was it because he really believed that as a writer of English he was inferior to Lord Chief Justice Coleridge? A letter to the latter, if not one of sheer flattery, would seem to indicate such self-depreciation.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF TODAY IN VARIOUS AMERICAN TOWNS



School in Boyne City, Mich.

BOYNE CITY, Mich.—Fifty-seven years ago the first white settlement was made at the head of Pine lake in what now is known as Boyne City. Place is 16 miles southeast of Charlevoix, the county seat, and has finest inland harbor in Michigan. Western terminus of the Boyne City, Gaylord & Alpena railroad, connecting with the G. R. & I. railway at Boyne Falls, and with the Michigan Central at Gaylord. Every advantage offered vacationists in the way of quiet outdoor attractions. Farming, stock and fruit raising have developed rapidly as the soil was brought under cultivation, exportation of apples and potatoes being large each year. All kinds of grain grown in Michigan do well here. Good home markets for what the farmer raises. Pleasant climate, fine scenery, pure water, excellent schools and churches.

While Boyne City is situated in the very midst of the beautiful Traverse bay resort region, it is not particularly a resort town, but an industrial center, having at least one manufacturing institution for each 500 inhabitants. The Boyne City Tanning Company's plant is said to be the largest sole leather manufactory in the world, and the lumber interests of the town are equal in volume to those of any northern Michigan city of twice its size. The schools are excellent. With its 14 factories, nine churches and no saloons, Boyne City, feels that it may well claim to be an example of what location, thrift and other good qualities may do even in the wilderness.

The business section of Boyne nestles in a basin of sufficient size to permit of generous growth without encroaching upon the surrounding terraces, upon which are erected substantial and attractive homes of the citizens. In both the older portions of the village as well as in the new additions large outlays have been made for extensive public improvements. These include improved streets, sidewalks, sewers, bridges and parks, commensurate with a progressive and well administered town.

LITERARY NOTES

PROF. WILLIAM S. FERGUSON'S study of "Greek Imperialism" is to be published in London by Constable & Co., and in Boston by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

The newly elected editor of the Century magazine, Robert Sterling Yard, is to bring out next autumn a collection of essays dealing with the book publishing business, to be entitled "The Publisher." Combined with technical information suitable for instruction of the lay mind will be more or less philosophical comment upon the ethics of the calling and upon the inter-relations of publishers and authors.

"The Golden Road," the sequel to Miss L. M. Montgomery's "The Story Girl," will be published in September.

"Pollyanna the Glad Book" has gone into a ninth edition.

Canadian book production during the past season has not been large. Only 30 authors, strictly Canadian in type and tradition, have found publishers.

An American edition of the autobiography of an Austrian wage earner, Frau Popp, has been put forth by F. G. Browne & Co., under the title "An Autobiography of a Workingwoman."

America also has a poet by name Robert Bridges, whose verse is of an order similar to the coming poet laureate's.

A twenty volume authorized English translation of the works of Arthur Schnitzler is announced by R. G. Badger.

Coningsby Dawson writes a character study of Oliver Onions, author of "In Accordance With Evidence" in the July Book News Monthly.

In "Hepburn of Japan," Dr. William Elliot Griffis is to tell the story of one of the pioneer American educators and missionaries whose influence on Japan's leaders during the period of transition was marked.

Two new volumes in the "World Literature Series" of school readers, edited by Celia Richmond and published by Ginn & Co., cover "Egypt, Greece and Rome," and "America and England." The effort of the editor has been to make such selections as will teach children the oneness of humanity. The books make the old-fashioned school reader seem prim and narrow, by their charm of dress and breadth of inclusion.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

KANSAS CITY STAR—The big man in any line of work is never the man who is constantly thinking about the amount of money he can make out of it. His incentive is not a bank account, but the joy of achievement. . . . There are plenty of men in the government service who could get more money elsewhere. But they like their work, and believe it gives them larger opportunities for service than they can find elsewhere. The man who is out primarily for the money never can be of the first importance in any business. The money must be a secondary consideration. His primary interest must be for the success of the enterprise in which he is engaged. Samuel J. Tilden was the foremost lawyer of his day. But in his later years he told a friend that he never had considered the fee in any case he had gone into. He had done the work because he loved it. The money had been a mere incident.

WASHINGTON POST—According to the latest reports from the statisticians of the bureau of labor, the cost of living is still going up. The reports show that the principal articles of food, including 15 staples, representing approximately two thirds of the expenditure for food by the average working-man's family, have undergone a decided increase in retail price, even since 1912. Sugar is the one exception. Just as the revision of the tariff is "unhesitatingly downward," so the cost of living is going "unhesitatingly upward." In the figures showing the cost of living there can be read the greatest task that confronts the Democratic party—the reduction of the cost of living. Prices throughout the world have been on the upward trend, and it has been shown by economists not of the political variety that the cost of living has no definite relation to the tariff. In view

of the character of the campaign made by the Democrats, however, there is no consolation for them in the argument that the tariff has nothing to do with the cost of living. If the reduction of the tariff does not bring down the cost of living, the Democrats will be hard pressed to find material for their next campaign.

TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE—The international waterways commission's recommendation that the Niagara river be dammed by a submerged weir a few miles below the Lake Erie outlet ought to have careful consideration. The raising of the level of Lake Erie, the object of the proposal, is desirable, since the diversion of water through the Chicago drainage canal and the enlarged Erie canal have lowered the levels to a serious extent. If the raising of the level of Lake Erie in this way does not mean any lowering of Lake Ontario levels, or any injury to the power plants at Niagara falls, there will be no sectional protest. But, once and for all, it should be definitely understood, and, if possible, made the subject of a binding agreement, that compensating works on the lower lakes shall not in raising the levels, and restoring former conditions, be the occasion for fresh raids on the Great Lakes water supply by the Chicago drainage canal authorities. The application of the Chicago sanitary district recently for permission to enlarge the canal and greatly increase the flow was refused by the United States secretary of war largely on the ground that a further lowering of lake levels would inflict immense damage on navigation interests. It was held that levels had already been sufficiently lowered, as the drainage canal was taking a much greater volume of water than its license allowed. Whatever compensating works may be undertaken by the governments of the two countries jointly should be for international benefit only, that is, for the people using and living along the whole length of the Great Lakes system. . . . Canada is preparing to build its new Welland canal, and with the prospect of deepening the St. Lawrence canals, this country has too much at stake to consent to further large diversions.

W. S. RAY IS STATE PRINTER
HARRISBURG, Pa.—W. Stanley Ray, of this city, has assumed his duties as state printer, under the contract let last spring by Superintendent Pomeroy and will handle all the printing except the Legislative Journal for four years.

POTTERY OUTPUT IN U. S. SHOWS GREAT INCREASE
WASHINGTON—People are using and breaking more cups and saucers than ever before. Last year, according to figures compiled by Jefferson Middleton, of the United States geological survey, pottery to the value of \$40,050,694 was consumed in the United States. Of this sum the domestic product was valued at \$36,504,164 and the imported product at \$9,555,530. The output of pottery for the United States in 1912 showed an increase in value of \$1,085,604 over that for 1911. Every product except stoneware and yellow and Rockingham ware participated in the increase. The variety showing the largest absolute gain was sanitary ware, which increased \$870,707, and the largest proportional gain was in porcelain electrical supplies, which increased \$695,215.

The value of white ware, including china but excluding sanitary ware and porcelain electrical supplies, was \$17,006,736 in 1912, compared with \$16,424,236 in 1911. China ware showed an increase of \$119,320, the value reported for 1912 being the highest ever recorded.

Ohio continued to be the leading pottery-producing state of the Union, reporting wares valued at \$15,508,735, or 42.49 per cent of the total, an increase of \$733,470. Ohio's principal pottery product is white ware, which represents general household wares. New Jersey was the second largest pottery-producing state, the value of its product in 1912 being \$8,035,920, an increase of \$533,979. The principal pottery product of the state is sanitary ware.

West Virginia was third in 1912, with wares valued at \$3,365,366, or \$484,904 more than the value of the output in 1911.

New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois were fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, respectively, in the value of output in 1912.

According to Mr. Middleton's report, which has been issued as an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1912, the pottery industry was in a high state of development during the year and the value of the pottery products marketed was the largest in the history of the industry. This was due partly to the general prosperity enjoyed by the country at large, but more especially to the steady improvement in the wares themselves in body, design and decoration. American pottery is gaining a stronger hold on the market, becoming more popular every year. Many if not most of the best hotels and clubs in the country are now using large quantities of domestic china.

LIGHTHOUSE CHANGE PLANNED
WASHINGTON—The department of commerce has decided to remove the headquarters office of the Lake Michigan lighthouse service from Chicago to Milwaukee.

The reason given is that Milwaukee is a more central location, the port is open to navigation all winter, and the supply depot is maintained there.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

PURPOSE

Joy does not dwell with any man
No matter what his station.
Who puts not in his daily plan
Some worth while occupation.

The government estimate that there are now about 200,000 motor boats in use in the United States coincides with the views held by shore residents who, deprived of their morning naps, are quite sure this pattern of craft is very "pop-pop-pop" ular.

NATURE NOTE

Quails, so they say, are fond of play
In meadow or in thicket;
I don't know what, but, like as not,
They're pretty fond of cricket.

These visits forth and back between the crowned heads of Europe will no doubt have a tendency to insure international peace, since each host seems disposed to exhibit his great guns and soldiers to his guests and incidentally to insure them what would happen to them were they to return home and become so reckless as to stir up a clash at arms.

PROMOTION

Observers tell us it does hold true:
If a man is active, frank and noble
And wisely paddles his own canoe,
He may some day ride in his automobile.

RURAL UPS AND DOWNS

Ever since at putting up their fruit,
The farmers' wives began,
This fact they could not well refute:
"They can who think they can!"
And by and by when they shall sup—
The happy meal to crown—
This fruit which now they're "putting up."
The family will put down.

NEW BOOKS

"Egypt, Greece and Rome"—Ginn & Co., Boston.

"England and America"—Ginn & Co., Boston.

"The New Unionism"—B. W. Huebsch, New York city.

"Between Eras from Capitalism to Democracy"—By Albion W. Small. Intercolllegiate Press, St. Louis.

"Kittredge Anniversary Papers"—Ginn & Co., Boston. Price, \$5.00 net.

"Standard Song Classics"—By R. L. Fahlwin and E. W. Newton. Ginn & Co., Boston. Price, 60 cents.

"A Dickens Dramatic Reader"—Ginn & Co., Boston.

"Year Book"—Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

"Caleb Matthews, an Idyl of the Maine Coast"—By R. W. McLaughlin. Eaton & Maine, New York city. Price, 35 cents net.

"The Critic in the Orient"—By George Hamilton Fitch. Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco.

"O Pioneers"—By Willis Sibert Cather. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1.25 net.

"The Hand of Petrarch, and Other Stories"—By T. R. Sullivan. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1.30 net.

"Everywhere in Boston and How to Get There"—Chase-Myrick, trustee, 53 Devonshire street, Boston. Price, 50 cents at all newsstands.

"The Hand of Petrarch, and Other Stories"—By T. R. Sullivan. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston. Price, \$1.30 net.

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VOCATION GUIDE OF BOSTON SETS EXAMPLE TO COUNTRY

OPPORTUNITIES for Vocational Training in Boston" is the name of a practical handbook or guide for whoever wants to know where he or she can obtain any kind of vocational education in Boston. It is one of the most valuable contributions to vocational literature that has yet been made. Whatever it is one wants to do, whether to become fitted to fill a position as janitor, to operate a motion picture machine, to organize and manage a Sunday school, to produce and handle milk, to be a story-teller, a stock girl, to do window dressing, to work in gold or in silver, to cook, to cater, to make hats, or to learn how to conduct one's own house according to the latest, most approved methods, just where one can learn how much one must pay for it and how long it will take, are plainly set forth in this book. It is published by the education department of the Women's Municipal League of Boston. Only regular college courses are excepted in the contents of this volume.

As supplementary information, the book names organized opportunities for finding employment and gives a list of homes for students in associations or clubs. It is hoped by many interested in vocational guidance that the method and types of classification used in the construction of the handbook may be of service to the entire country.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

BUSY LAWMAKER

"Where are you going, senator? You seem busy."
"I am busy. Got to take this package of soil over to the agricultural department to be assayed, then I must send some seeds to one of my constituents, and find some summer boarders for a man who says he voted for me last fall."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

"The lecturer said the literary standard is rising again."
"I guess it is. I haven't seen a new parody on the 'Rubaiyat' for at least three months."—Deseret News.

ADMIRE YOUR PERCEPTION

To make a man think you are smart
Is quite a simple art;
First thing you do, right at the start,
Just tell him he is smart.

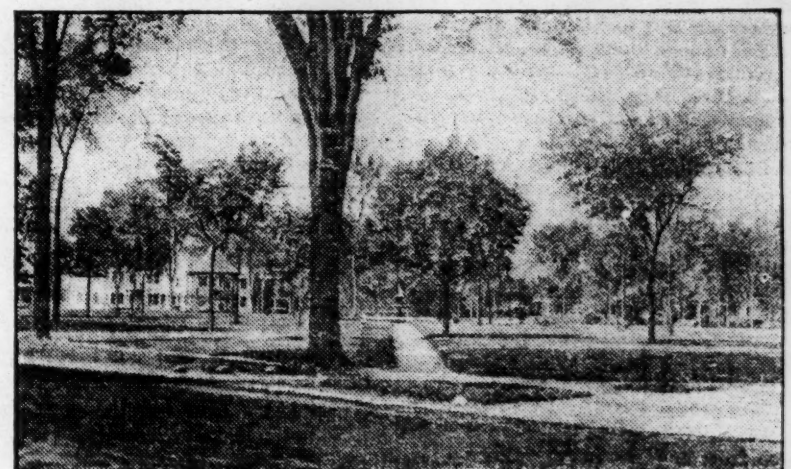
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

HE'S WATCHING THE INDICATOR
Now they are putting speed indicators on locomotives. What has become of the old-fashioned engineer who always knew it was time to slow down when the telegraph poles at the side of the road looked like a fine-tooth comb?—Denver Republican.

SHINING EXAMPLES

The brightness of many a young man consists largely of waistcoats and neckties.—Baltimore Sun.

CAR SHOPS AND OFFICES SERVE TO MAKE LYNDONVILLE A RAILWAY MEN'S TOWN



Park scene in Lyndonville, Vt.

LYNDONVILLE, Vt.—Situated about 40 miles south of the Canada line and 20 miles west of the Connecticut river, Lyndonville is a village of 1800 inhabitants. It is the headquarters of the Passumpsic division of the Boston & Maine railroad. Here are located the car shops and division offices, and consequently the inhabitants are mostly railroad men and their families. Lyndonville is full of thrift and enterprise. It owns its electric power and light plant and its supply of fine water. These two municipal plants clear from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year, above all expenses and it is expected that in a few years this income will support the schools without taxation. Lyndonville has a fine public school building, library, music hall, bank and many stores. The bank, with a east of Donnell's celebrated lion on either side of the entrance, donated to the village by one of its public-spirited townsmen, is in plain sight of the trains. The accompanying picture shows the largest of four parks in the center of the village surrounded by pretty homes. It contains about three acres of land and is one of the prettiest parks in northern Vermont. Its present beautiful condition is only one of the evidences of what a village improvement society can do to make a place attractive.

FRUIT PLANTED ON COROZAL FARM IN THE CANAL ZONE

COROZAL, C. Z.—Plowing is in progress at the Corozal farm, and some planting has been done. A part of the farm, which, altogether contains about 715 acres of land, the greater part of which is the property of the Panama railroad, has been placed under fence, using old iron rails for posts, and barbed wire for the enclosure. A nursery for young plants, such as cabbages, tomatoes, eggplant, avocados, mangoes, cassava, etc., has been started at the end of the fenced section nearest the village.

The soil in this vicinity contains a great many stones, the larger of which are collected and carted off. On a part of the farm, west of the railroad, where there is a hydraulic fill, 1200 coconut plants, obtained from the interior, will be set out. About 1500 young banana plants have also been received and set out. Not much has been done so far in planting ordinary garden truck, but it is proposed to utilize an adjacent hillside for the growing of onions, cabbages, and tomatoes, as, during the rainy season, the superabundance of moisture on level ground tends to an excessive growth of tops. There is a promising field of corn to the north of the village, which has been planted along with plantains and papaya, and to which will be added later, pumpkins, making four crops in all from the one piece of ground. It is possible

ing to the latest, most approved methods, just where one can learn how much one must pay for it and how long it will take, are plainly set forth in this book. It is published by the education department of the Women's Municipal League of Boston. Only regular college courses are excepted in the contents of this volume.

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WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

UNDER DIFFERENT NAMES

First customer—"I wish to select a vase."
Floorwalker—"Yes, mad

CHICAGO READY TO BEGIN WORK ON NEW HARBOR

Signing of O'Connor Bill Gives the City Authority to Spend Five Million Dollars, Sum Available for the Work

EXTEND PARK SYSTEM

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the signing by Governor Dunne of the O'Connor harbor bill, and the decision of the Illinois supreme court upholding the contract between the city and the Illinois Central railroad, Chicago is ready to begin work that will give her an adequate harbor and also extend the lake front park system from Grant park downtown, to Jackson park, on the South Side. It is the intention to make a filled-in park from Twelfth street, the south end of Grant park, to Sixty-third street, the north end of Jackson park.

The O'Connor harbor bill gives the city the right to build a harbor and it has been the lack of this authority that has impeded this needed work for several years. There is a large sum available for this project, \$5,000,000 to be secured from a bond issue approved two years ago by the voters, and \$1,211,105 from the federal government, the amount which has been set aside for harbor construction in Chicago. Of the government's appropriation \$350,000 is available immediately, and Representative Gallagher of the rivers and harbors committee of Congress is of the opinion that more funds can be secured from Uncle Sam as soon as the city shows its good faith and starts actual work.

Government statistics credit the Chicago harbor proper with an annual tonnage of a little more than 4,000,000, which is just half what it was in 1892. Since 1892 a large part of Chicago's lake commerce has shifted to Calumet harbor, in the southern portion of the city, which handles annually about 7,000,000 tons, most of it in iron ores, coal and similar products.

The lake front park extension is more appealing to the public, though it will be far less important from a business standpoint. This work will be done under the south park commission, or it will be started under this board to be continued by the consolidated park board if Governor Dunne does not veto the park consolidation bill.

In general the Burnham plan of Chicago will be followed, according to John Barton Payne, president of the board. Provision will be made for bathing beaches, lagoons, yacht and smaller boat harbors, islands, etc., and possibly one or more recreation piers. A part of the work will be to fill in at Twelfth street a site for the Field museum. Construction work on this is expected to be started this autumn.

When the entire work is completed Chicago will have a lake front park extending from Randolph street south to Sixty-seventh, a distance of nearly seven miles. In addition there will be the long park shore line on the North Side formed by Lincoln park and its addition, a distance of about three miles.

POULTRY MEN PLAN AMHERST MEETING

AMHERST, Mass.—Poultrymen from all over the East are asking for programs for the poultry convention to be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, July 28, 29 and 30.

Among the speakers will be Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, Prof. J. E. Rice of Cornell University, Franklin L. Sewell of Niles, Michigan; J. L. Nix and Henry D. Smith of Rockland, Mass. There also will be lectures by regular members of the college faculty, including Professor Graham, head of the poultry department.

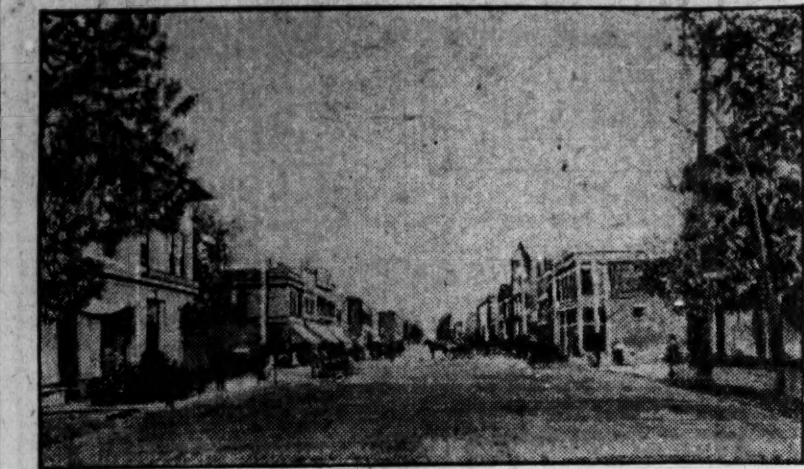
CAPE COD FIRE IS SUPPRESSED

SANDWICH, Mass.—Fire which had been burning the woods back of this place for the past three days, covering a territory of more than 20 square miles, destroying one dwelling house, a modern stable and an automobile garage, besides hundreds of cords of wood and the entire blueberry crop of the season and endangering the entire village of Sagamore, was conquered about midnight Saturday by the fire fighters who had been battling with the flames for more than 20 hours.

MOTION PICTURE HEARING ON
NEW YORK.—The taking of testimony in the Motion Picture Patent Company case, in which the government charges violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, will be resumed in New York today before a special examiner. The present hearing, at which about 75 witnesses will be examined, is expected to last about 10 days.

POSTOFFICE FOR SAGINAW, WASH.
ABERDEEN, Wash.—According to a letter received from Congressman Albert Johnson, a postoffice will be established at Saginaw, a station four miles from here.

ORCHARDS AND OIL INDUSTRY PROSPER SUNNY FLORENCE, COL.



Main street, looking east, in Florence Col.

FLORENCE, Col.—"Sunshine always" is an estimate often accorded Florence, Col., which sits where plain and mountain meet in this land of bright days. All around are fruitful orchards. The natural soil needs only the touch of water which irrigation systems old and new are bringing to the waiting lands, to bring forth abundance. Florence is in the center of

one of the oldest and most profitable oil fields of Colorado. Wells formerly were 1200 to 1500 feet in depth; now they range from 2500 to 3000 feet; coal oil, gasoline, naphtha, burning and lubricating oils, paraffine, grease, coke, tar, pitch paint, and automobile oils are all shipped from the refinery at Florence. Electricity is being used in pumping. The wells are operated all the year round.

DID THE BARBERS' STRIKE PAY?

Editorial Estimate Raises Question of the Gain to Labor Cause, the Strikers or the Public

BOSTON has had its experience with a strike incited and carried through by the Industrial Workers of the World and is in position to estimate the value of this method of righting the industrial wrongs that are alleged to exist and of the worth of the organization that makes itself felt in diversion of the regular order. I. W. W. strikes are not spontaneous. The advocates of the order would not claim them so to be. They would not permit the distinction to themselves of causing the uprisings to be denied. If they fail to be the primary movers, they are expeditious in arriving at points where an incipient disturbance offers an opening for the stimulus of their agitation. But it is not syndicalism as a philosophy that is just now of interest, but the barbers' strike in Boston as a practical showing of what is gained, if anything, or lost, if anything, in the process.

The cause of the I. W. W. may first of all be said not to have gained favor. The interruption of the service of the barber shops was slight and men were not long annoyed by that inconvenience. But there has been an advance in the charges. Sign-boards that have held out their gilded offer of "Shaves, 10 cents," have been painted over in blank or have more courageously changed the price to 15 cents. The 10 cent shave has been lost. The public loses and incidentally

but quite naturally the I. W. W. is held responsible.

The striking barbers are not happy over the result of their outbreak, if the reports of their protests against the suspension of the "tips" is accurate. They have in some instances secured an advance in wages but this increase has caused the employers to advance the charges to the customer, and the customer stops with the payment of the check. The nickel or dime to the barber's palm is suspended. The barbers, their own statements being taken for it, are not gainers by the strike.

The I. W. W. losing favor the striking barbers not content, the employers balancing the higher wages they pay by advancing the rates, it is only left to inquire how the other party, the public, is affected. The patron is paying a higher charge for the service, or if his expenditure is the same it is no longer in part a gratuity which he is supposed to have found some satisfaction in giving to the man who performed it. There has been a new arrangement, without apparent benefit at any point and with the usual result that the cost is passed along to the customer. That process is getting fairly familiar. If there were any doubt as to where the burden ultimately goes, who, to use the vernacular, pays the bill, the Boston experience has served the substantial purpose of a very clear operation of the process of loading it on the one for whom the service is performed.

NEWS OF THE NAVY

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON.—Commander R. D. Hasbrouck, detached bureau of ordnance, to the Idaho as executive officer.
Lieut. D. A. Weaver to navy yard, Washington, D. C., July 11, 1913.
Lieut. R. P. Craft and Lieut. R. P. Emrich, detached the Virginia to aid on staff commander third division, Atlantic fleet, the Rhode Island.

Assistant Surgeon G. E. Robertson, to navy hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Westlake, detached naval station, Key West, Fla., to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. D. Stanley, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., to wait orders.
Chief Boatswain Edward Allen, detached the Lebanon, to home, wait orders.

Chief Boatswain A. R. Nickerson, to navy yard, Washington, D. C., July 14, 1913.

Gunner V. A. Jacob, detached receiving ship, New York, N. Y., to duty connection fitting out the Texas and on board when commissioned.
Assistant Surgeon C. L. Beeching, detached the El Cano, to the Rainbow.

Movements of Vessels

The Monaghan, Ammen, Patterson, Trippie and Ohio are at Gloucester.
The Thornton is at Savannah.
The Helena is at Hankov.
The Raleigh is at Anacortes, Wash.
The South Dakota is at Ventura, Cal.
The Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding and Terry are at Rockport, Mass.
The Jenkins and the Fanning are at Cape May, N. J.
The Alabama is at Newport.
The Jarvis is at Greenport, L. I.
The Louisiana is at Bristol.
The Michigan is at Quincy, Mass.
The Perry is at San Diego.
The Iroquois, Saturn and Buffalo are at Mare Island.

The Alert, F-1, F-2, F-3 and F-4 are at San Francisco.

The Patapasco is at Provincetown.
The Denver is at Topolobampo.
The Lawrence, Hull, Goldsborough and Farragut have left Sausalito, Cal., for Santa Cruz, Cal.

The Marblehead has left San Francisco for Santa Cruz, Cal.

The Patuxent has left New York yard for Gardiner's bay, Long Island.

The Hopkins has left Santa Barbara for San Diego.

The Annapolis has left Topolobampo for San Diego and Mare Island.

The Maryland has left Tuxedni harbor, Alaska, for Kachemak bay, Alaska.

Notes

About 48 candidates will take examinations July 16 for vacancies in the medical corps. There are about 70 vacancies to be filled.

Ensign Godfrey deC. Chevalier recently made a cross-country water flight in the navy flying boat C-1 to Chesapeake Beach, Md., from the aviation camp at Annapolis.

The House committee on naval affairs, including Representative L. P. Padgett, chairman, and 24 others, is expected at Newport July 16 on the Dolphin to inspect the Narragansett bay naval station.

The battleship Alabama left Newport Saturday for Gardiner's bay, L. I., for target practice.

MR. PETERS AUTHOR OF ONE SECTION IN THE CURRENCY BILL

WASHINGTON.—Representative Peters of Massachusetts is the author of at least one section of the Wilson-Glass-owen banking and currency bill. The provision that officers and directors of national banks shall not receive any compensation or gift on account of any loan or transaction made on behalf of their banks is verbatim a bill that Mr. Peters has introduced in the House the last two sessions of Congress.

The section reads, "No officer or director of a national bank shall receive or be beneficiary, either directly or indirectly, of any fee, brokerage, commission, gift or other consideration for or on account of any loan, purchase, sale, payment, exchange, or transaction made by or on behalf of a national bank of which he is such officer or director. Any person violating any provision of this act shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$5000, or by a term in the penitentiary not exceeding three years, or both such fine and imprisonment."

The language is identical that of the Peters bill, except that the latter provided a fine of only \$1000 and imprisonment for one year. Mr. Peters is not a member of the banking and currency committee but has confined his attention mostly to tariff legislation as a member of the ways and means committee.

NEW BANK ACT IN EFFECT

MONTREAL, Que.—The new bank act, passed at the last session of Parliament, is now in force, but it will be over a month before the returns under it are submitted.

MANY ELEMENTS ARE BLAMED FOR SOCIAL INJUSTICE

The Rev. A. J. McKelway of Atlanta, Ga., Delivers Conference Sermon at National Charities Convention

INDOLENCE CHARGED

SEATTLE, Wash.—Devotional exercises at a local theater were the feature of Sunday's doings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Many speakers attending the conference appeared in the pulpits of Seattle churches.

At night a general session was held in the auditorium of the Broadway high school. The Rev. Brother Barnabas, superintendent of the Lincoln Agricultural School of Lincoln, N. Y., read the report of the citizens' committee and F. J. Sessions, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans Home, Davenport, Ia., addressed the meeting on "Vocational Training Institutions."

The conference sermon Sunday was delivered by the Rev. A. J. McKelway of Atlanta, Ga. Dr. McKelway charged the pulpit and the bar with being indolent in the cause of social justice and therefore a barrier to its realization.

"We have had at these annual sessions to the conference," said Dr. McKelway, "many eloquent and stirring messages from the church to the social worker. In this new demand for social justice we have the social worker's message to the church."

"The pulpit is not alone in resenting the necessity of exploring new fields of thought. The bar is reluctant to consent to a constitutional convention which may upset the precedent of a hundred or a thousand years and make necessary a new line of decisions."

"We do not always know what justice is, and their thoughts of justice widen with the process of the suns, but if there is any current of American thought today that is running all in one direction, it is the demand among the masses of men for justice. We can tell its course by the ripples on the surface, when some obstacle rears its head."

Big Temperance Convention Urged

PORTLAND, Ore.—J. A. McDonald of Toronto, editor and lawyer, was the principal speaker at Saturday's session of the World's Christian Citizenship Conference, his subject being "The Ethical and Economic Evils of War." Other speakers were Ayns Hatter, a member of the Lower House of the Japanese Parliament; Dr. William Guy, a missionary from Japan; Richard Cameron Wylie, L.L.D., and Dr. Walter Laidlaw of New York.

The section on "Temperance" unanimously adopted resolutions urging all temperance organizations to unite on a comprehensive, nation-wide campaign for an educational movement and for the calling of a national convention of temperance forces of the United States on Nov. 14 of the present year at St. Louis.

EXPERTS STUDY LAKE CHAMPLAIN COMMERCIAL FISH

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Appointed to take charge of the investigation of food fish in Lake Champlain, which is conducted under the direction of the state fish and game department, Prof. Henry F. Perkins of the University of Vermont has begun his work.

He will seek among other things a solution of the problem whether lake shad or whitefish can be taken from the lake commercially, without affecting conditions relating to game fish, including pike.

Assisted by two graduates of the University of Vermont, Professor Perkins is now seeing in Shelburne bay and studying the distribution of the species of fish. Stations will be chosen in the northern half of the lake, on the Vermont side, and each of these will be in charge of a member of the party.

YOUNG WOMEN PLAY BASEBALL

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass.—The young women's conference here had a baseball game and other athletics here Sunday. Miss Edith White conducted a special meeting for children on Round Top, while the main service was in progress in the auditorium. This auditorium service was addressed by the Rev. Charles A. Albertson of the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church of Brooklyn.

BALLOON RUNAWAY, AVIATOR SAFE

NEW YORK.—Frank M. Gay, the aviator, who was carried away from Palsade amusement park on Saturday night by a runaway dirigible balloon and was dropped into Long Island sound a mile and a half off Howard Gould's estate at Sands Point, got back to the point of beginning at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and reported that he was all right.

VETERANS TO HEAR SPEAKERS

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—At the annual reunion of the fifty-second regiment, to be held Aug. 14, Chaplain Martin L. Williston and Major Philbrick will report on a trip to the battlefields of Louisiana. It is expected also that Admiral Clark may be present to tell of the trip of the battleship Oregon at the time of the Spanish war.

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FOR PORTLAND, from Central Wharf daily, 7 p. m. Also Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m. Fare \$1.25.

FOR BATH and points on the Kennebec River, connecting with steamers for Boothbay Harbor and landings on the Bath & Boothbay Line, from Foster's Wharf, 6 p. m., weekdays only.

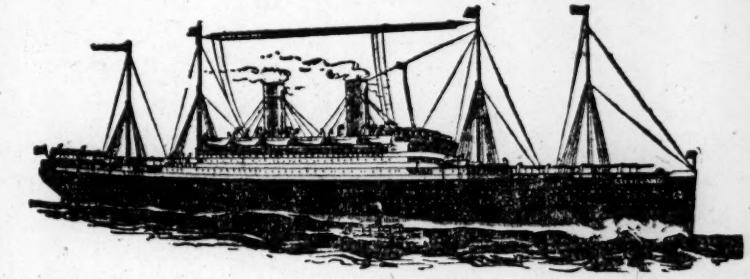
FOR BANGOR, ROCKLAND and points on the Penobscot Bay and River, connecting with steamers for landings on the Mount Desert & Blue Hill Lines, from India Wharf, 5 p. m., weekdays only.

FOR ST. JOHN and all points in the Maritime Provinces. Direct Service. From Central Wharf Monday and Thursday, at 10 a. m. Coastwise Service via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. From Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m.

Tickets and staterooms at wharf offices and tourist offices on Washington St.

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TWO HUNDRED OF DRAPER STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

HOPEDALE, Mass.—More than 200 strikers at the Draper Company's shops here returned to work today, signing up as individuals at the employment bureau opposite the entrance gate of the works. An unsuccessful effort was made by Morrison I. Swift and Caleb F. Howard, I. W. W. leaders, to keep the strikers out for another week.

Bristow H. Draper, son of former Gov. Eben S. Draper, and C. Fred Butterworth, one of the directors of the company, made arrangements for taking the strikers back.

Plans to bring back a number of former employees who are now engaged in positions in other cities are under way. It is expected that about 50 per cent of these will receive an opportunity to return, many of the positions previously occupied by Italian workers having been filled by Americans.

FLEET OFF FOR MANEUVER WEEK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ships of the Atlantic fleet, which are in Narragansett bay, will leave today for a week of maneuvers in Block Island sound. The ships that have been on Fourth of July duty will rejoin the fleet, and the torpedo flotilla under Capt. William S. Sims will assist in the maneuver during the week.

Besides lecturing at the naval war college last week, Rear Admiral N. C. Twining, chief of the bureau of ordnance, made a thorough inspection of the naval torpedo station. He was particularly pleased with the torpedo factory and the new power house, recently completed. Admiral Twining was also given opportunity to see some of the home-made torpedoes tested. Prof. George G. Wilson of Harvard will begin a series of lectures on international law before the officers attending the conference at the war college today.

MR. KENDALL TO HEAD ART SCHOOL

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—W. Sergeant Kendall of New York has been chosen to succeed Prof. John F. Weis as head of the Yale School of Fine Arts and has accepted the position.

He will assume the deanship of the school at the opening of the college year.

DULUTH DREDGING SOON TO BEGIN

BUFFALO.—The Lake Superior Dredge & Dock Company is nearly ready to start work on the Superior entrance to Duluth-Superior harbor. The company's contract calls for the removal of 300,000 cubic feet of earth from the channel. It is estimated that three months will be required for completion of the work. Other companies are carrying on dredging work in the entrance.

CHURCH WINDOW PLACED IN HONOR OF CLARA BARTON

OXFORD, Mass.—With Alfred S. Roe making the principal address, a memorial window to Clara Barton was dedicated at the Congregational church Sunday afternoon.

The speaker told of Clara Barton's work during the civil war and of her association with the Red Cross movement.

The window, which is set in the south side of the church near the front, represents the good shepherd. In the center is an inscribed panel upheld by two angels with outspread wings.

NEW FACTORY IS FINANCED

NEW HAVEN.—H. Tyree, president of the Imperial Sewing Machine Company, has returned from Paris, where he succeeded in financing the company and securing \$700,000 capital, which will be used for building a large factory in this city, which will employ 2000 skilled mechanics when completed. The concern will also erect a factory in Europe, probably at Brussels, to make its foreign sold machines.

H. B. PUTNAM WILL NOT RUN

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Harry B. Putnam, for three terms in the House, declines further service at this time. The Democratic nominee is likely to be Florence W. Burke, town counsel, and a prominent worker in the Democratic town committee. It is not known just who will be the Republican nominee, but the friends of Thomas J. Cooley are urging him to become a candidate.

COMPANY HAS LONG HIKE

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Company M of the first Vermont infantry, with Capt. J. M. Ashley in command, returned yesterday from a hike over the long trail which leads through the highest peaks of the Green mountains. The company left Jeffersonville on its practice march Friday morning and reached Bolton yesterday morning, having accomplished 35 miles of difficult travel in 48 hours.

LEATHER FACTORY DAMAGED

PEABODY, Mass.—Fire of unknown origin early today damaged the leather factory of W. J. Budgett & Son to the extent of about \$50,000. The four-story wooden structure was situated at 41 Walnut street, in the manufacturing center of the city.

CAPTAIN POTTS TO PROTEST

WASHINGTON.—Capt. Templin M. Potts of the Louisiana, retired last week by the naval board, is coming here today to make a protest. The House committee on naval affairs does not contemplate taking up his case.

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Saturday, July 19, 10 A.M.

Saturday, Aug. 9, 11 A.M.

Saturday, Aug. 30, 9 A.M.

and every three weeks thereafter. Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on six days and in HAMBURG on seventh day. Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

*Pretoria, July 12, 1 P.M.

*Pres. Grant, July 16, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, July 19, 10 A.M.

*America, July 23, 9 A.M.

*Pres. Lincoln, July 24, 12 noon

*Pennsylvania, July 25, 3 P.M.

*Kais. Aug. 2, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Aug. 9, 11 A.M.

*Pretoria, Aug. 12, 12 noon

*America, Aug. 16, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Aug. 23, 10 A.M.

*Pretoria, Aug. 26, 11 A.M.

*America, Aug. 30, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Sept. 6, 11 A.M.

*Pretoria, Sept. 9, 12 noon

*America, Sept. 12, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Sept. 19, 10 A.M.

*Pretoria, Sept. 22, 12 noon

*America, Sept. 26, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Oct. 3, 11 A.M.

*Pretoria, Oct. 6, 12 noon

*America, Oct. 10, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Oct. 17, 10 A.M.

*Pretoria, Oct. 20, 12 noon

*America, Oct. 24, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Oct. 31, 11 A.M.

*Pretoria, Nov. 3, 12 noon

*America, Nov. 7, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Nov. 14, 10 A.M.

*Pretoria, Nov. 17, 12 noon

*America, Nov. 21, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Nov. 28, 11 A.M.

*Pretoria, Dec. 1, 12 noon

*America, Dec. 5, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Dec. 12, 10 A.M.

*Pretoria, Dec. 15, 12 noon

*America, Dec. 19, 9 A.M.

*Imperator, Dec. 26, 11 A.M.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SAILOR SUIT WITH A BLOUSE

Smart and allows freedom of movement

THIS sailor suit, made with a blouse that is worn over the skirt, is one of the features of the present season. Girls like it because it allows perfect freedom yet is always smart and neat in effect. Belted effects are especially smart.

The straight plaited skirt can be attached to an underwaist or to a belt as liked, and when the underwaist is used, it can be faced to form a shield; but, for mid-summer, the open neck and short sleeves are both comfortable and smart.

As will be noticed in the small view, the blouse can be gathered at the waist line in regulation sailor style, but linen is pretty made in this way and cotton poplin and pique are excellent, and girls who like tennis and active sports will like the dress of thinner gingham and the like. French gingham in blue makes a peculiarly handsome dress and linen serge is well adapted to the design. Galatee is a good material also, for it is sturdy and at the same time makes a good effect.

The sleeves are sewed to the armholes without fullness in what is known as the "set-in" style. The collar is the regulation middie sort, and the fact that the blouse is buttoned down the front makes it simple and easy to adjust.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 6½ yards of material 27, 5 yards 36 or 3¾ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard 27 for the collar and sleeve bands.

The pattern of the dress (7795) is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Mantion



agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

HOW GRANDMA MADE A ROSE JAR

GATHER a quantity of roses on fine, dry days. Remove the petals till you have obtained about half a peck of them. Take a large china or glass bowl and put a handful of table salt at the bottom, then a handful of rose petals, more salt, and so on till all the petals are used, scattering salt on top. Let this remain five days, stirring and turning it twice a day. Add three ounces of coarsely powdered allspice and two ounces of bruised stick cinnamon. This forms the stock. Allow it to remain a week, turning it daily from bottom to top. Then put into the permanent jar or bowl one ounce of allspice and, adding the stock layer by layer, sprinkle with the following mixture: One ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, two nutmegs powdered, some ginger root, half an ounce of anise seed, half a pound of freshly dried lavender flower, two ounces of powdered orris root and any of the following essential oils—jessamine, rose, lavender, lemon verbena or rosemary.—Philadelphia Times.

WORTH KNOWING

A splendid way of washing Chinese crepe is to make a strong lather of boiling water and white soap; when it is nearly cold, wash the crepe quickly and rinse in a strong solution of salt and water. Hang to dry in the open air.

Silver that has been stained with egg is quickly cleaned by rubbing with damp salt or with a cloth dampened with ammonia.

It is well to wash an embroidered pongee in gasoline. While the water might not injure the pongee, it might the embroidery.

If a lump of loaf sugar is rubbed back and forth over the outside of a lemon, sufficient oil will be extracted to give a delicious flavor to a custard or pudding.

With tomatoes becoming more plentiful, use a tomato sauce with boiled macaroni. After boiling the macaroni, drain and then serve with plenty of tomato sauce.—Newark News.

PRETTY BEDROOM AND BOUDOIR

Advice as to furniture and decoration

A FASHION which prevails nowadays of building the bedroom in many of the simplest houses with an alcoved dressing room or boudoir permits a much more effective furnishing than when the bed, or beds, were more plainly in evidence.

In response to a letter asking advice in furnishing an alcoved bedroom for her young daughter, a Montreal Star writer proposes the use of English glazed chintz for window draperies, couch cover, etc.

The following scheme in pink and white could be used here: Cream colored wall in kalsomine to within two feet of the ceiling, woodwork white enamel—a frieze of chintz and the line of demarcation between the kalsomine and material covered by a wood molding. This brings the chintz on a line with the top of the window frame, and therefore produces a delightful effect when the curtains of chintz are dropped on either side of the window. Figured net or muslin may be used against the glass in full, soft folds.

I have before me a chintz with a cream ground and two-inch cluster of small pink roses scattered rather closely over it. Small figures are preferable for the room of a young girl, and a ground which is rather closely covered in chintzes and cretonnes is much in vogue just now. The ceiling should be washed with pink, the shade of the roses. The curtains in this larger room should not be valances, but hang over the muslin ones in straight plain folds. The brass bed should have a valance of the chintz, with white spread and pillows.

The bungalow bed, so-called, is a very pretty piece of furniture to use in here. The posts at the foot come no higher than the top of the mattress, although the head posts are almost as high as in an ordinary three-quarter bed. In the room with the bed should be placed the chiffonier, a chintz covered chest of drawers to hold shirt waists, etc., and a shoe box with cushion and valance of chintz. This latter is easily made at home. Two plain small chairs on which the chintz has been smoothly tacked with small brass tacks complete the furnishing. An Alpha rug or plain Brussels of deep old rose should cover the floor and there should be no mirror save the one over the chiffonier.

The restraint in furnishing renders the dainty luxury of the alcoved boudoir more apparent. In here, where there are two casement windows, diamond paned, there are valances and side curtains of the chintz, and the figured net is fluted against the glass. A dressing table between the windows is covered with net, like the curtains, frilled and gathered over pink satin. The mirror frame is a puff of net over pink. A full length mirror, hung flat against the opposite wall, has a plain wooden frame covered smoothly with chintz. The walls of this room are colored the deeper pink of the bedroom ceiling. A gilt enameled wicker arm chair upholstered with chintz and

OLD BREAD IN NEW PUDDINGS

Costly to throw crumbs to the chickens

EVERY housewife knows how rapidly bread scraps accumulate and the careful housewife knows also that if not looked after they form one of the small leaks in the household management, says the Country Gentleman. They are too small to be considered by some, for recently a farmer's wife who prides herself in her culinary ability remarked in our hearing: "Oh, I just throw my stale bread to the chickens. We do not care for puddings and things made with bread."

"If, instead of the pie and cake so constantly served on some farm tables, the farm housewife, when concocting desserts for her family, would oftener utilize some of the fragments of bread that usually go to waste, in connection with the abundant milk and eggs always to be had on the farm, there would be a great saving."

In the first place, it is seldom necessary to have a quantity of old bread on hand, even in a small family. A half loaf may be freshened by being placed in a hot oven for 10 minutes. The outside will be crisp and crusty, which is an improvement rather than otherwise.

Most people are familiar with the breakfast dish known as fried toast—slices of stale bread dipped in beaten egg and milk and browned on a griddle. We find the egg superfluous, however, just dipping the slice quickly in sweet milk and placing it at once on the hot, buttered griddle, frying slowly until it browns and loosens easily before turning. If fried too quickly it will be soft and sticky instead of crisp. Serve with butter and syrup.

All clean bread scraps should be thoroughly dried in the oven without being browned, and then put in a tight can kept for the purpose. They are then ready for many things. Pulverized, they are fully equal to cracker crumbs for breadings, chops, oysters, eggplant and croquettes, and are also available for other things if soaked in cold water a moment and then pressed dry.

Stale bread cut in small squares and lightly browned in the oven—croûtons—are a fine addition to soup and an excellent substitute for crackers when eaten with butter and milk. Broken up and eaten with sugar and cream, they form the breakfast dish known as "rûskis" in New England and are fully as palatable and nourishing as many of the commercial breakfast foods.

About the only use some housekeepers can devise for stale bread is the homely

bread pudding; but there are so many possibilities, even in bread puddings, for the ingenious cook who takes a little trouble that there is no excuse for lack of variety in that direction.

Chocolate Bread Pudding—One cupful of crumbs, one pint of milk, one half cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt, yolks of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Bake until set, then cover with a meringue of the whites of two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and brown. Serve cold with cream or a cornstarch sauce.

Prune Pudding—Cook three cupfuls of prunes as for the table, sweetening very slightly, drain off the juice, remove the stones and sprinkle the prunes with lemon juice. Take two cupfuls of fine crumbs, two cupfuls of milk, one half cupful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of grated lemon rind, one beaten egg, a pinch of salt. Mix and pour in a pudding pan, then drop in the prunes evenly and bake until set. Serve hot or cold with cream or a sauce made of the prune juice heated and thickened.

Queen of Puddings—One quart of milk, four eggs, one pint of soft crumbs, one cupful of sugar, a pinch of salt. Beat the egg yolks with the sugar, add to the milk, crumbs and salt, and bake until firm. Then spread over the top the contents of a can of strawberries drained from their juice—or the fresh crushed and sugared fruit in season. Over this spread a meringue of the whites of four eggs beaten with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Brown and serve cold with cream. Any other fruit fresh or canned may be used.

TRIED RECIPES

COD, ITALIAN STYLE

Pan a medium sized fish into a saucepan with a clove of garlic, a bay leaf, one or two sprigs of thyme, a small lump of butter, two or three cloves, and salt and pepper. Dredge in a little flour gently until the fish is cooked, then cover the fish with milk. Boil, remove and drain. Put in with the cooking stock a few boiled potato onions, and boil quickly for 10 minutes. Sprinkle some grated cheese on the bottom of a deep dish, put the cod on it, place the onions and some fried shrimps of bread around it and strain the sauce over. Cover the top with grated cheese and bake for 15 minutes in a brisk oven. Serve on the same dish.—Montreal Star.

BEETS IN CREAM SAUCE

Wash the beets, but do not break the skin, or cut off the roots, as this would let out the color; cook in boiling water until the skin will slip off when pressed; drop into cold water and slip the skin off as rapidly as possible, so as not to have the beets cold when ready to use. Cut into small bits and cover with a white sauce made after the usual rule, set the dish containing them in a pan of boiling water for a few minutes, then serve with a seasoning of pepper and salt.—Commoner.

SHRIMP A LA BECHAMEL

Cook three tablespoonfuls of butter with one half tablespoonful of finely chopped onion five minutes, stirring constantly to prevent onion from burning. Add three tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, three fourths cupful each of highly seasoned chicken stock and milk. Bring to the boiling point and let boil two minutes. Add one and one half cupfuls of shrimps, broken in pieces, and, when thoroughly heated, the yolks of two eggs, slightly beaten. Season with salt and paprika.

SULTANA STICKS

Cut two squares of unsweetened chocolate in pieces, put in a small saucepan and place in a larger saucepan containing boiling water, let stand on range until chocolate has melted. Mix one cupful of sugar, one fourth cupful of melted butter, one egg, beaten just enough to blend yolk and white, melted chocolate, one half cupful of pastry flour (once sifted), one fourth cupful of English walnut meats, cut in pieces, and one fourth cupful of Sultana raisins, cut in pieces. Line a seven inch square tin pan with paraffin paper. Spread mixture evenly in pan, using a case knife. Bake in a slow oven. As soon as taken from oven turn onto a board, remove paraffin paper and cut cake in strips three and one half inches by one inch.—Woman's Home Companion.

ROSE JELLY

Rose jelly made according to the following recipe is eaten with game, says the New Haven Journal-Courier: Gather seed pods of the red roses in the garden when the frost has turned them red, wash them, open them and remove the seeds. Measure them and to every pint add a cupful and a half of sugar and half a cupful of vinegar. Boil them, stirring all the time, for five minutes, rub through a wire strainer and cook for half an hour more. Cool the jelly and put it in small glass tumblers.

TEAKETTLE HINT

Teakettles would last longer if after use they were turned upside down to drain dry, says the Minneapolis Journal. It is the little drop of water left at the bottom which starts the rust that ends in a leak.

USED IN VIRGINIA

To make iron run smoothly, get some leaves from evergreen trees, says the Louisville Herald. Rub hot irons on them and they will iron without sticking to starched clothes. This is used in old Virginia. Leaves may be dried for use.

FALL FABRICS

News comes from Paris that all shades of tans and beige will be returned in fall fabrics, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The copper, red brown, pale tan and Chinese yellow, which are also popular for summer, will remain in favor for winter costumes.

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SUMMER-DAY MEATLESS DISHES

Vegetable world's wholesome offerings

FRUITS and vegetables, which are at their cheapest and best in the summer, are nature's own provision for human comfort. The Pictorial Review proposes these meatless dishes for mid-summer days:

Spinach Eggs—Four eggs, spinach, white sauce, butter, cream. Cut in halves four hard boiled eggs and rub the yolks through a sieve. Season some cooked spinach with a little butter and cream and fill the whites of the eggs with the mixture. Place in a buttered baking dish and pour over the whole a good white sauce. Use the yolks for a garnish over the top and brown in a quick oven.

Escalloped Tomato—Two cups of tomatoes, two cups of bread crumbs, one fourth cup of butter, salt and pepper. Cook the tomatoes with the seasoning until tender. Into the melted butter stir the crumbs, but do not let them brown. Place in a buttered casserole or pudding dish alternate layers of the tomatoes and crumbs until all are used. Let the last layer be crumbs and bake to a light, golden brown.

Bean Fricassee—One pound of marrow beans, mushroom or tomato catsup, one tablespoonful of butter, vinegar, pepper and salt, one cup of milk or cream, minced parsley. Boil the beans until tender and drain. Brown the butter in a frying pan and add the beans, stirring until thoroughly seasoned with the butter, salt and pepper. Stir in the milk or cream and let it stew for a few minutes; then season with mushroom or tomato catsup and a little vinegar.

Corn Chowder—Two cups of sweet corn, two tablespoonfuls of butter, four cups of milk, one onion, four cups of diced potatoes, eight soda crackers, salt

and pepper, two cups of boiling water. Put half of the butter into a saucepan, add the onion sliced and let cook slowly for five minutes. Then add the potatoes and the corn, with two cups of boiling water. Let cook for 20 minutes and add the milk, the remainder of the butter and salt and pepper to taste. Break the soda crackers into a dish and pour the chowder over them. Serve at once.

Rice Espanol—One cup of rice, two cups of stewed tomatoes, two medium sized onions, two green peppers, bread crumbs. Cook the cupful of rice in a cupful of actively boiling water for 15 minutes and drain. Slice the onions and fry them; then add them to the rice with the chopped green peppers and the stewed tomatoes. Put the mixture in a buttered baking dish, add salt and pepper, sprinkle with bread crumbs and bake covered for 20 minutes.

Rice and Cheese Timbales—One cup of boiled rice, one cup of milk, one half cup of cheese, one egg, one tablespoonful of butter, salt and paprika. Heat the milk and add the rice, one tablespoonful of butter, the cheese broken into bits, one half teaspoonful of salt, one quarter teaspoonful of paprika and one egg, beaten light. Pour into buttered custard cups, set in a pan of hot water and bake for one half hour. Serve with bread sauce.

Nut Loaf—One pint of soft bread crumbs, one cup of nut meats, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one half cup of milk, salt, pepper, poultry dressing. Mix together the nuts, crumbs, melted butter, milk, one teaspoon of salt, one quarter teaspoon of pepper, one teaspoon of poultry dressing and the two eggs, beaten light. Form into a loaf and bake in a shallow pan about one half hour. Serve with tomato sauce.

BUTTONS THAT YOU CAN MAKE

Call for a variety on this season's garments

THE use of buttons has been continued on the season's dresses, and as a decorative feature of importance it should be recognized by all women who are clever enough to emphasize little things. Buttons in the wonderful variety of forms are attractive, but they need not be bought if you are skillful enough with your eyes and your needle.

Molds are purchasable in all sizes and shapes. It is wise to have a collection of them always at hand, for frequently one or two are necessary to finish a drapery, a sash or a band, says the Philadelphia North American.

When covering a button mold, cut a disk of material twice the diameter of the mold. Gather the edges, draw up, clip the mold into the little bag and sew on the wrong side over and over. Do not have the material so large that a lump is formed in the center of the under side, as this prevents a flat adjustment on the dress.

Many little ways of decorating these hand-covered buttons are yours if you will but heed the notes on effective gowns.

One type of ratine-covered form has a double row of stitches around the edge, made of coarse silk in two colors. This gives a beautiful effect.

French knots, made before the molds are covered, are easily applied, and in either one color or a combination of shades make quick decoration.

The spider web is a covering which is made as you have no doubt frequently worked in the renaissance work so much in vogue years ago.

On the covered mold make crossed

lines that resemble spokes of a wheel, catch the lines of thread together and weave the remaining thread under and over the spokes, going around the center until you have formed a solid woven disk as large as you wish.

Net or lace covering satin molds of a contrasting color make a lovely background for quick embroidery. One exquisite model of flowered voile has a girdle of tapestry-blue silk and a new guimpe. Buttons are made of blue silk, covered with net and embroidered in pink and blue floss in flowers to echo the blossoms scattered over the voile. Any flower idea can be carried out in this way.

Square buttons, covered and embroidered in solid stitch so that a square on the diagonal forms the center, are very new. Conventional forms are easily embroidered, if you take the weave of the goods for a guide. Sometimes the pattern of the material will give an excellent background which you can work in solid colors and have an expensive disk for a few minutes' work.

Tiny buttons, covered with taffeta or satin and shaped to resemble berries, are made by gathering a disk over a pad of raw cotton, sewing and attaching to twisted silk for the stems. These are applied as if they grew on a running vine, the twisted silk threads forming the stem.

A touch of black is used upon almos, every kind of costume, and the effect is undeniably smart.

SANDALS AND FANCIFUL SHOES

Grecian style and vogue for buckles

A FASHIONABLE afternoon shoe which comes into vogue by an introduction from Paris is the modern Grecian sandal, with ribbons crossed and wound around the ankle. It is not going to be a difficult undertaking for any woman to adopt this style, for all she requires is a pair of black patent leather pumps with Louis XV, heels and black moire or grosgrain ribbon about half an inch wide. If she desires to wear this effect with a white lingerie frock she may substitute colored ribbons matching one of the color notes in the costume. The ribbon is sewed to either side of the front of the pump and wound around the ankle. It may be tied in a perky little bow or drawn through slides. It is possible to buy these slides in this country in several odd designs. Some are of platinum set with rhinestones and others of gilt with colored stones, says the New York Tribune.

Another method of getting the same effect is to buy a pair of Oxford ties with laces set very far apart and the tongue taken out. The ribbon is then crossed in the same way that the shoe would ordinarily be laced, but instead of tying a small bow the ribbons are wound around the ankle and tied higher up. The ornaments or slides can be used with these shoes quite as successfully as with the pumps, and two or three pairs are often used at one time.

The most popular evening slippers are those of satin, of course, matching the gown and the stockings. A little newer, however, are the slippers of metallic brocade with large buckles of brilliant or colored stones harmonizing with the tints shot through the brocade.

The vogue for buckles to contrast with

the shoe, instead of harmonizing with it, has brought into existence the gray metal buckles set with colored stones or baroque pearls, to be worn with black pumps, and the gilt buckles, also with colored stones, to trim the colored pumps. One of the most practical new buckles is offered as a substitute for the cut steel buckle, which will rust despite the care that may be taken of it, and which for this reason is very undesirable for the seashore or any damp place. This new buckle is made of imitation shell and is completely covered with sunken rhinestones closely surrounded by slightly projecting silver points like tiny nail heads. These buckles are very smart on tan shoes, which, by the way, are enjoying a revival of favor this season. Still a third style of buckle along the same lines of construction shows a combination of Bulgarian stones with points in either silver or gold. The color scheme of this buckle makes it adaptable for a shoe in any color of leather.

BED BORDERS

Those who have traveled about rural England will recall the well known universal custom of placing bricks or stones on edge wherever a border of flowers is placed next to a grass plot. This is an excellent preventive of trouble, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, since it is effective in keeping the grass from running over the bed, and it also prevents it from rooting under. While not pretty in themselves, a neat line of bricks or stones, so placed, gives a well-cared-for appearance which is very attractive to the borders.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON
MASS.

Denver Gives Welcome to Commerce Men Touring the West

Members of National Commercial Organization Will Acquaint Pacific Coast Business Forces With Aim and Work

ITINERARY IN DETAIL

DENVER, Col.—This city is today the stopping place of the tour of the Pacific coast by directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who came here from Omaha, where they stopped for the first time Sunday. Members of the party gathered Saturday in Chicago from all parts of the East, South and middle West.

A closer acquaintance with western business interests is sought by the organization, and it is planned to bring the business forces of the Pacific coast into actual touch with it that has been accomplished by the chamber since its organization in April, 1912. Practically every important center in the far West will be visited.

President Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago will head the delegation. Extensive preparations are complete for receiving the visiting "boosters" in the 20 cities where stops are to be made.

The commerce men will visit Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, California, Washington, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota. A directors' meeting will be held in San Francisco on July 14.

Seven hours were spent in Omaha, four hours in Cheyenne, 14 hours in Denver, one hour and a half in Pueblo, nine hours in Salt Lake City, 37 hours in Los Angeles, 49 hours in San Francisco, 33 hours in Portland, 11 hours in Tacoma, one hour and a half in Seattle, 12 hours in Spokane, 21 hours will be divided between Missoula, Helena, and Billings. Seven hours will be spent in Fargo, 17 hours in Minneapolis, and 12 hours in St. Paul.

The itinerary is as follows: Cheyenne, Wyo., and Greeley, Colo., July 7. Denver, arrive, July 7; leave July 8.

Colorado Spring, Pueblo, Canon City and Salida, Colo., July 8.

Provo, and Salt Lake City, Utah, July 9.

Los Angeles, Cal., arrive, July 11; leave July 12.

Santa Cruz, July 13.

San Francisco, arrive July 14; leave July 15.

Portland, Ore., arrive July 16; leave July 17.

Tacoma, Wash., July 18.

Seattle, arrive July 18; leave July 20.

Spokane, July 21.

Missoula and Helena, Mont., July 22.

Billings, Mont., July 23.

Fargo, N. D., July 24.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 25.

St. Paul, July 26.

Chicago, July 27.

Among those taking part in the tour are: John H. Fahey of Boston; H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis.; Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago; A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa.; J. N. Teal of Portland, Ore.; James Gould Cutler of Rochester, N. Y.; Robert G. Rhett of Charleston, S. C.; Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary of the chamber; Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, O.; Willoughby M. McCormick of Baltimore; T. L. Temple of Texarkana, Ark.; Alva H. Averill of Portland, Ore.; John W. Philip of Dallas, Tex.; and Paul T. Carrol of Oakland, Cal.

SOCIALISTS NAME THEIR TICKET FOR COMING CONTEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Socialists in state convention here Sunday chose New Bedford as the place for next year's conference. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor, George H. Wrenn of Springfield.

For Lieutenant-Governor, George E. Roever, Jr., Boston.

For secretary of state, Mrs. S. C. Roberts of Springfield.

For attorney-general, John McCarty, Abington.

For treasurer, Charles E. Fenner, Worcester.

For auditor, Samuel P. Levenberg, Boston.

The platform pledges the support of the Socialist party to all labor organizations as well as unorganized workers. A residential period of three months in any city is demanded. Instead of a year, to entitle a person to vote at state elections. Equal suffrage, minimum wage and equal pay, regardless of sex, in all cases, are also demanded.

TRAINMEN'S VOTE PUBLIC TUESDAY

NEW YORK—Representatives of the conductors and trainmen's union on the 51 railroads operating east of Chicago and north of the Ohio river will report to the conference committee of managers of eastern roads Tuesday the result of the ballot taken to determine if the conductors and trainmen will strike if their demands for increased wages, shorter hours and lessened service are refused.

The number of conductors involved is approximately 20,000. In the trainmen's union are brakemen, switchmen and baggage men. Of the latter President Garretson estimates there are 80,000.

SEN. REED SAYS DISCLOSURES WILL RESULT IN LESS LOBBYING

WASHINGTON—Senator Reed of Missouri, chief cross-examiner of the Senate lobby investigating committee today analyzed the evidence taken so far by that committee and gave what he believes will be the result of these disclosures. He says:

"The lobby investigation and its attendant disclosures have shown what has long been suspected:

"That the great special interests have secretly and effectively directed and controlled legislation. I do not mean that all legislation has been thus controlled, but that the interests have been a potential influence in beyond question. Evidence plainly shows:

"First—That they have opposed the election of men known to be opposed to their plans and desires.

"Second—That they have secretly given aid and support, financial and moral, to those who have been subservient to their interests.

"Third—That they have carefully and secretly affected public sentiment through carefully prepared news matter sent out through press bureaus and otherwise disseminated through the press of the country.

"Fourth—That with great skill they have carried on a propaganda by their business connections and by this means sought to influence votes of congressmen.

"Fifth—That they have maintained lobbyists in Washington whose business it has been not only to undertake to direct a course of legislation and to oppose all inimical legislation but to undertake to control the election of the committees of Congress.

"Sixth—In one instance at least one of these interests, the woolen manufacturers, succeeded in having appointed as confidential clerk of the Republican mem-

bers of the finance committee of the Senate the secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers Association, who performed his work so satisfactorily that he was presented by his employers, the woolen manufacturers, with \$8000.

"Seventh—That the sugar interests of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Louisiana and the beet sugar interests have made common cause to prevent a reduction of the tariff on sugar.

"Eighth—That there is a community of interest between many of the protected industries, and that there has been raised and expended directly and indirectly for the purpose of controlling public sentiment and affecting legislation many thousands of dollars.

"Every day is bringing new developments. Gradually the facts are being laid before the public. No one can predict exactly what may yet be developed, but as a result of this investigation four things will happen:

"The work of the lobbyist having been exposed, he will be discredited and his influence greatly lessened.

"Legislation will be enacted which will render the work of the lobbyist, if not impossible, at least more difficult. In my opinion lobbyists will be required to register and to present themselves before a committee of Congress in their true character.

"The public will more closely observe the conduct of all men connected with the government.

"The decent press of the country will more carefully guard their columns against inspired articles and some law will be passed compelling newspapers to print the source and authorship along with the inspired article.

"This problem is one of great difficulty, but in this as in other cases, publicity is perhaps the best preventive."

ings of Mr. Lamar's telephonic impersonations of public men.

"Mr. Lamar was my friend," he said, "and I realized that I had lost my entire law practice because of his friendship for me. But I knew he was honest. I met him first in 1890 when he represented the Gould and Sage interests in the Manhattan Elevated railroad at the time Banker Kiesel was trying to unite it with the Metropolitan system.

"Mr. Lamar had done many honorable things for me. He got Mr. Rogers (H. H.) of Standard Oil fame to be my personal client, and I did many big things for Mr. Rogers as a result, notably preventing the Guggenheims taking the American Smelting Company under their control in their own way.

"On Feb. 6 I met Mr. Ledyard, and his story of that first meeting is substantially correct. This meeting was in his office."

Mr. Ledyard denied, however, that he had admitted to Mr. Ledyard that David Lamar was a "blackmailer." While he was reading Mr. Lamar took a seat at the left of the witness and followed closely his friend's story.

"I left Mr. Ledyard on Feb. 6 with an absolute disclaimer that I represented Senator Stone, Speaker Clark or any one else in authority. I want to say this absolutely and without any mental reservations. That was the exact state of affairs on that date and Mr. Ledyard's own story on the stand confirms it."

Here Senator Reed broke in with: "Did you tell Mr. Ledyard that you had gone to Washington?"

"I did."

"Did you tell Mr. Ledyard that you were satisfied that the Democratic leaders did not want the steel inquiry to proceed?"

"I did not."

"Did you tell him that you had told Mr. Steele, of J. P. Morgan & Co. that President Taft was opposed to the steel inquiry and you could have prevented it if you had been his attorney?"

"I did tell him that."

Mr. Ledyard tried to go into an extended explanation of this matter but was told by Senator Reed to "answer only questions put to him." The witness said he came to Washington to investigate the steel inquiry at the request of H. B. Martin, head of the Anti-Trust League.

"What Democratic leaders did you see?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I saw none of them."

"Did you see a single man who had an official position in Washington?" demanded Senator Reed.

"I did not."

"Yet, you say you saw the leaders?"

"Well, I got their position from Mr. Martin."

"Did you see President Taft or any one close to him while here?"

"I did not."

"And your story of his attitude, when you told it, was based on what?"

"On matters told me by Mr. Lamar, whom I saw when I went back to New York."

Here Mr. Reed took up the Ledyard connection with Mr. Martin and to the evident surprise of the committee Mr. Ledyard said the first time he met Mr. Martin was at his house a few days ago when Mr. Lamar brought him there. He said that the meeting was a casual one and the only subject discussed was his (Ledyard's) story on the witness stand last week.

Mr. Ledyard insisted the meeting was brief and arranged without his knowledge, and that the conversation was of "no particular moment."

"I want you to tell us," said Senator Reed, "what explanation this man Lamar made to you of his reasons for impersonating public men."

"He told me it was to help me."

"Can you conceive of any more absurd

MR. LAUTERBACH GOES ON STAND IN LOBBY INQUIRY

(Continued from page one)

dicted himself. The committee established that he has been in almost constant communication with David Lamar and the witness admitted that before Mr. Lamar testified he had conferred with him.

Chairman Overman read to Mr. Ledyard the testimony of Mr. Ledyard, telling of the conference he had with Mr. Lauterbach at his home last February. Mr. Ledyard said such a conference had been held.

The investigators hope to clear up the loose ends of the testimony affecting the wool and sugar lobbyists today, as tomorrow the Mulhall charges are to be taken up.

The witnesses on hand when the inquiry opened today included W. L. Bass and Charles D. Westcott of this city, and A. D. Baldwin of Cleveland, O., member of the firm of Alexander and Baldwin, owners of big sugar plantations in Hawaii. They were to tell what they knew about the operations of the sugar lobby.

In addition William Whitman of Boston, once president of the American Woolen Manufacturers Association; Thomas O. Marvin, secretary of the Home Market Club, and Wesley Bell Martin, were to testify regarding the wool lobby, while F. J. Goertner of New York was to tell what he knew of the operations of the Plate Glass industry.

Senator Overman read in great detail the entire testimony of Mr. Ledyard in which he told of Mr. Lauterbach claiming to represent Speaker Clark, Senator Stone and other Democratic leaders and presenting to him (Ledyard) as the representative of the Morgan interests, a comprehensive plan of what Wall street could expect at the hands of the Democrats.

Senator Reed, colleague of Senator Stone of Missouri, who had been told that should Mr. Lauterbach be permitted to testify regarding the claims he was alleged to have made to Mr. Ledyard, it would be impossible for the New York Bar Association to take the matter up, demanded an executive session as soon as Senator Overman concluded reading the story of how Mr. Lauterbach had claimed personally to represent Senator Stone, who in turn represented Speaker Clark.

As the committee retired, Senator Stone came in and took a seat at the front of the room. He was prepared to testify in support of his assertion that Mr. Lauterbach's story as told by Mr. Ledyard, had no foundation.

When the committee came out of the conference Senator Overman said: "Mr. Lauterbach you came here voluntarily?"

"I did so," the witness responded. "I want to say that if there is any question of immunity I hereby waive it absolutely."

"That is satisfactory," ruled Chairman Overman. "Now go ahead and make any statement you desire, it being specifically understood that immunity has been waived."

Mr. Lauterbach then read the record of his original testimony in which he had explained to the committee, that in all his interviews with Mr. Ledyard and representatives of J. P. Morgan & Company, he had only one object in view—regaining the good graces, for professional reasons, of Morgan & Company. He then denied again that he knew any-

and ridiculous explanation," persisted Mr. Reed.

"Well, it was absurd and ridiculous," Mr. Lauterbach insisted that he had told Mr. Ledyard that he could "cut off" the steel inquiry without regard to Mr. Lamar because of his personal knowledge of steel conditions.

"What I meant," he said, "was that it would have been possible for me to get the steel people to make concessions which would have made the investigation unnecessary. I had represented George Kessler of New York in his deals in Tennessee Coal & Iron at the time it was taken over by the Steel corporation, and I was admittedly one of the best posted men in steel circles in the country."

"How did you plan to prevent the House continuing its inquiry by influencing representatives?" demanded Senator Walsh.

"I didn't plan to appeal to Congress. What I planned was to have Judge Gary and the Steel people have the good sense to make concessions to public clamor which would have made the investigation unnecessary."

Here Senator Walsh confronted Mr. Lauterbach with his original story to Ledyard that he had conferred with the Democratic leaders and found them opposed to the inquiry. The Senator made the witness admit that this statement was false.

"When did you first hear of this steel investigation?"

"Lamar brought me the resolution in the winter of 1908."

"What did Lamar say?"

"That steel was a monopoly and should be investigated."

"What I want to know is, what Lamar's motive, as he told it to you, really was?"

"I cannot remember."

"Did he tell you that he was acting for the public interest?"

"Yes, he did."

"And you, knowing Lamar's private character believed him?"

"I certainly did."

"And he appealed to you as a friend of the public?"

"I regret to say he did not. My affiliations were chiefly with corporations."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, a member of the Senate lobby committee, will introduce a bill today designed to prevent many of the practices disclosed during the investigation. The measure is aimed especially at the impersonation of members of Congress or attempts to influence legislation improperly. Imprisonment, heavy fines or both would be imposed for such offenses.

RUSSIAN TUTORS HERE TO STUDY PLAYGROUNDS

NEW YORK—To study the playground movement and other social and educational work here, 60 Russian tutors and teachers arrived on Sunday aboard the steamship Czar. The party is in charge of Boris Mauchess, a Russian teacher and journalist.

J. H. Snodgrass, American consul-general at Moscow, will accompany the Russian educators on their trip, that will include visits to Chicago, Washington and other cities. The party will pass the first five days of their visit in New York.

POLICE INQUIRE INTO TWO FIRES

Dorchester police are investigating today the cause of a fire this morning on the first floor of the three-story wooden dwelling house at 31 Leroy street, Dorchester, occupied by Isaac Gordon and family. There was no one at home when the fire was discovered by William McKinnon of 90 Park street. The damage was confined to the loss of a mattress.

Investigation is being made also by police of the South End today to discover a man believed to have set three fires there Sunday when five persons were injured in a dwelling house blaze at 98 East Brookline street. The damage probably will not exceed \$1000.

WELLESLEY HIGH GIRLS GET HONORS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In a record entry list of girls for Wellesley College next fall there will be four girls just graduated from Wellesley high school and now recipients of college honors for excellence in studies.

The winners of the scholarships, just awarded by the selectmen are Misses Margaret J. Dodd, Elsie S. Jensen, Jenny R. Hall and Gladys Gould.

Miss Edna Barrett Manship, who has been director of physical training for women and instructor at Lewiston, Me., has been elected to the faculty of the college as instructor in the department of hygiene and physical education.

OIL JUMPS 22.41 PER CENT IN YEAR

WASHINGTON—While the quantity of petroleum produced in 1912 increased less than 1 per cent, its value increased 22.41 per cent. These figures were made public on Sunday by the United States geological survey.

The total production of petroleum in 1912 was 222,538,604 barrels, with a value of \$164,087,342. These figures, of course, deal with petroleum alone. There was a falling off of several million barrels in the output of the mid-continent field, which includes the oil lands of Oklahoma, and a corresponding increase in the yield in California.

Members and guests of the Rubber Club of America will hold their annual midsummer outing at the Belmont Spring Country Club, Belmont, Mass., next Monday.

Golf, tennis, quoits and a baseball game are among the amusements listed for the outing. The Lynn Cadet band will furnish music, and dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

The board of governors of the National Shoe Travelers Association will hold its annual meeting on the same day at the United States hotel, Boston, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

EISTEDDFOD ENDS IN CHOIR CONTEST

PITTSBURGH—Voices of nearly 1000 singers brought the International Welsh Eisteddfod to a close Saturday night after five days of what the officers say was a most successful meeting of Welsh people in the United States. The next meeting will be held in San Francisco in 1915.

The last sessions were given over to competition for mixed choirs of 150 members each. The choirs entered were Cleveland, Pittsburgh Choral Union, Monongahela Valley, Philadelphia Competitive Choir, Haydn Choral Society of Chicago and the Scranton Choral Union.

MERCHANTS TOLD HOW TO INCREASE FOREIGN TRADE

NEW YORK—A plan to develop foreign trade from this port and to extend American exports generally to new sections of the foreign field has been prepared by the traffic bureau of the Merchants' Association. Special attention will be given to the requirements demanded by the foreign trade in the methods of packing goods and making quotations in such form that the purchaser may know in advance the net cost of the merchandise to him in his own country. The association says:

"One of the chief factors in building up a foreign trade is the ability to quote to foreign buyers the cost of goods laid down in their respective countries. The failure of American manufacturers and shippers to give to foreign purchasers prices which include the cost of freight and insurance is one of the reasons that lead them to buy in other markets than those of the United States."

"The federal department of commerce has pointed out repeatedly to American manufacturers the necessity of packing merchandise to meet the different demands of the foreign markets."

CIVIL SERVICE TESTS ANNOUNCED FOR MANY PLACES

Civil service examinations announced by the United States civil service commission at Washington are to take place as follows:

Examinations for an architectural draftsman in the Mare Island navy yard, July 16-17. Other vacancies as they may occur will be filled as a result of this examination, unless filled by reinstatement, transfer or promotion. Salary \$3.76 per day. For library cataloguer for the National Museum at Washington July 16 only. Salaries are \$75 per month. For a position in cooperative organization accounting (male), August 4. Salary from \$1800 to \$2400 a year in the office of markets, department of agriculture, Washington.

Examinations for assistant in cotton marketing to fill a vacancy in the office of markets, department of agriculture, Washington, at a salary of from \$1800 to \$2000 a year will be held August 4.

MR. WILSON SAYS HE HID NOTHING

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Labor Wilson said Sunday that so far from having concealed that he had been arrested in Maryland in 1894 in connection with a miners' strike and locked up over night at Cumberland, he had made the fact known to a magazine and to newspaper syndicate writers at the time of his selection for the cabinet. This statement was made by Secretary Wilson as supplemental to his explanation Saturday night in response to information that his jail experience was to be made the subject of a newspaper attack on him.

Residents of Medford Hillside comprising the Hillside Club, which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$8000, will erect a building on Boston avenue.

Officers are President, W. F. St. Coeur; vice-presidents, H. V. Rowell and W. H. Atkins; treasurer, G. A. Winslow; clerk, F. W. McGowan; secretary, C. T. Walker; directors, A. E. Calef, H. H. MacNear, Clara A. Harvender, D. L. Fuller, Jeremiah Driscoll, O. H. Chandler, H. McBride, S. E. Sewall, A. B. Grant, C. W. Enright, E. C. Drowne, A. C. Sprout, F. W. Sleeper and C. W. Pingree.

RUBBER CLUB PLANS OUTING

Members and guests of the Rubber Club of America will hold their annual midsummer outing at the Belmont Spring Country Club, Belmont, Mass., next Monday.

Golf, tennis, quoits and a baseball game are among the amusements listed for the outing. The Lynn Cadet band will furnish music, and dinner will be served at 6 o'clock.

The board of governors of the National Shoe Travelers Association will hold its annual meeting on the same day at the United States hotel, Boston, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

WELLESLEY HIGH GIRLS GET HONORS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—In a record entry list of girls for Wellesley College next fall there will be four girls just graduated from Wellesley high school and now recipients of college honors for excellence in studies.

The winners of the scholarships, just awarded by the selectmen are Misses Margaret J. Dodd, Elsie S. Jensen, Jenny R. Hall and Gladys Gould.

Miss Edna Barrett Manship, who has been director of physical training for women and instructor at Lewiston, Me., has been elected to the faculty of the college as instructor in the department of hygiene and physical education.

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British Heir First to Greet M. Poincare

French President Welcomed to England by Prince of Wales First, Next by King, and Then by the Citizens of London

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—England certainly did its best to give a royal welcome to the President of the French Republic on the occasion of his recent visit to England, already dealt with by cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

There have been few more distinguished visitors to England in recent times than M. Poincare, who has been given so much credit for his work in maintaining the peace of Europe, and who came to England, not merely as the President of the French Republic, but as the representative of a new France, a France of new ideals and of great possibilities. It was therefore well that no honor should be wanting, and in the presence of the Prince of Wales to greet him, a signal honor was paid, for this was the Prince's first service as representative of the King.

In his reply to the address of welcome which he received from the hands of the mayor of Portsmouth, the French President referred to the magnificent vessels of the royal navy which had met him at Spithead. This reference was to the vessels of the second battle squadron, the first battle cruiser squadron and the fourth destroyer flotilla, which he inspected from the deck of the French dreadnought Courbet.

For its size this fleet was probably the fastest and most powerful that has ever gathered at Spithead to welcome a foreign ruler. As the Courbet glided towards its anchorage the fleet fired a royal salute while the forts on shore thundered a welcome.

The President came ashore on the Fire Queen and "tiding to greet him were besides the Prince of Wales, the French ambassador, Admiral Meux, General Smith-Dorrien, the Prince's equerries, Lord Farquhar and General Paget, both attached to the President's suite and the mayor and corporation of Portsmouth.

The ceremony which followed was quickly over. A few minutes animated conversation with the Prince of Wales, presentations of admirals and generals, the inspection of the guard of honor, the presentation to President Poincare of an illuminated address of welcome by the mayor of Portsmouth and a reply, in French, by President Poincare, and then guests and hosts together left for London by special train.

As they left the Victory thundered a salute in complete forgetfulness of the great sailor who made it famous and who told his officers to hate Frenchmen like the devil.

France Well Represented

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—France seemed to be as strongly represented as England in the crowded streets of London on the occasion of the recent visit, mentioned by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, of the French President to Great Britain.

The "typical Frenchman" with the bell-top trousers and the curious hat had apparently been left at home, but as one listened to the many dialects of France spoken all around one the fact became apparent that the Frenchmen waiting to welcome their President were not confined to the resident French population of London. Many visitors had seized the opportunity to come over, perhaps to see if London had escaped dullness in the unusual efforts it was supposed to be making to give gaiety and brightness to the streets.

One regrets to think that they would be disappointed but the decorations of the streets were no better and no worse than they have always been. There was the usual medley of color, the usual display of flags, but of any decorative idea behind the decorations there was no trace. Still it did not very much matter, and certainly no doubt could have been left in M. Poincare's mind as to the genuineness of London's desire to do him honor.

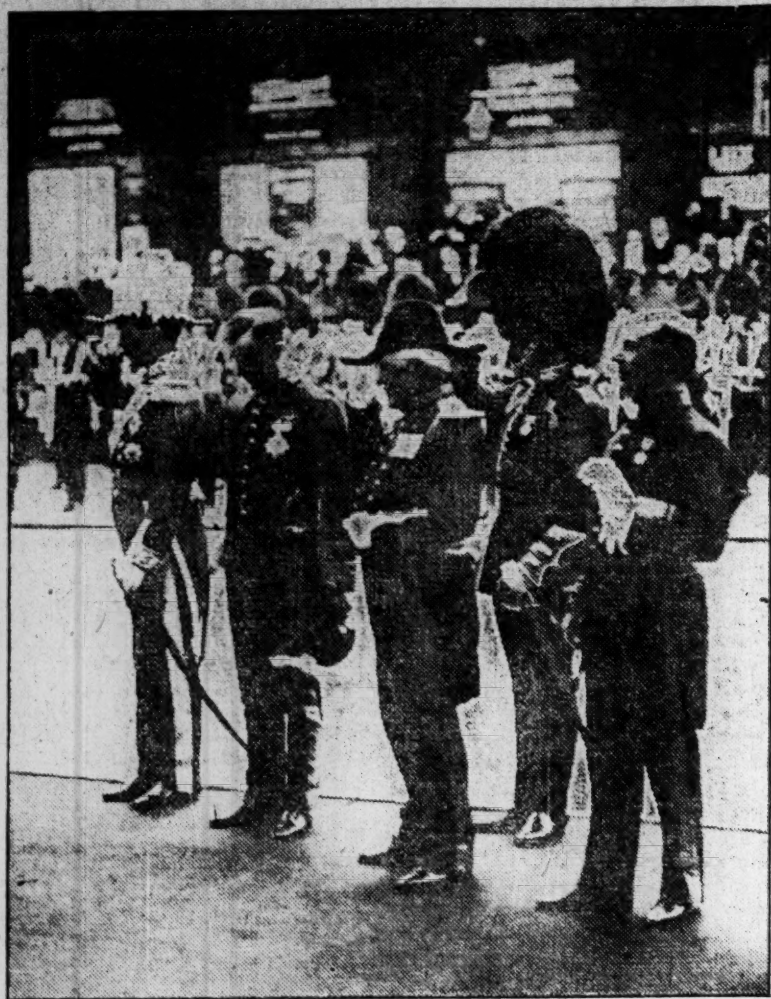
The contrast between the gaiety and color and congestion in the streets outside Victoria station and the scene inside was rather remarkable. Inside one was strongly reminded of a Glasgow station on a Scottish sabbath.

The platforms were practically deserted save for the little group in uniform waiting at platform 8 the arrival of the special train, the guard of honor, and the French and English journalists in the press box, a truck decorated with the tricolor placed directly opposite platform 8. Of decoration there was practically nothing, and the French journalists would, doubtless, have their idea of British frigidity confirmed. The only touch of color was to be seen in the uniforms of the cabinet ministers and well-known officers who were there to welcome the President.

When the King drove up 10 minutes before the arrival of the special train there were already assembled the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Sir Edward Grey, and Mr. Asquith looking very distinguished in the uniform of an elder brother of Trinity house, a uniform which the French journalists ought to have known, for did not one of their number once describe Mr. Gladstone as an elder brother of the Holy Trinity?

The special train arrived in good time and as the President jumped quickly out the band struck up the "Marseillaise." The King warmly greeted the distinguished visitor, holding his hand until the band had ceased playing, and then,

MINISTERS SALUTE FRENCH ANTHEM



Left to right, Lord Crewe, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith, Lord John Hamilton and Mr. McKenna honoring arrival of French President

after the presentations had been made, the King and President, attended by the Prince of Wales in naval uniform, walked along the lines of the guard. A little later the King and President entered their carriage and drove from the quietness of the station into the noise of the streets, the band meantime playing the "Marseillaise," followed by "God save the King."

President Is Hustler

As a matter of hustling methods President Poincare would put any American to shame. There was no appearance of hurry in the drive along Piccadilly and St. James street yet the President was at St. James palace considerably before scheduled time. Twenty-five minutes later he was off on a round of calls to members of the royal family, to the King and Queen, to Queen Alexandra, to Prince and Princess Christian, and to the Duke of Connaught and his family. So little time was wasted over these visits that M. Poincare was at the French embassy some time before he was really due.

After replying to addresses of welcome from the French Chamber of Commerce and the French colony, M. Poincare returned to St. James' palace for a short rest before being entertained by the King to a state banquet at Buckingham palace in the evening. Fourteen tables were laid in the ball supper room for the 130 diners, the King and Queen, the President, members of the royal family, and the ambassadors being seated at a large oblong table in the center of the apartment.

The King proposed the health of the

PRESIDENT AND PRINCE INSPECT GUARD



Arrival of M. Poincare at Portsmouth, on the occasion of the recent visit paid by him to England

SENATOR WORKS URGES BOARD OF APPOINTMENTS

California Man Introduces a Bill Which Would Relieve President and Members of Congress of Federal Patronage

TERM IS FOUR YEARS

WASHINGTON—Federal patronage, including every government position except those under civil service, will be taken out of the hands of politicians and members of Congress and delegated to a commission of three men, if a bill introduced today by Senator Works becomes a law.

The bill provides for an appointment commission consisting of three members, to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, the duty of the commission to be the recommendation to the President and the Senate of candidates for appointment to government positions. The bill expressly forbids a senator, representative, or other federal office holder recommending any person for a position in the government service, and equally prohibits any applicant from seeking the aid of officials to this end.

The bill is designed to increase the efficiency of federal appointments and relieve members of Congress of the burden of seeking positions for their constituents or friends. The present administration has been confronted with a patronage problem which has vexed those charged with its solution. So extensive has been the task of making removals and appointments that it has been impossible for the President, in the opinion of many members of Congress, to give adequate attention to it to insure always the appointment of satisfactory men to offices.

The bill provides that the President shall appoint at the beginning of his term, with the advice and consent of the Senate, this appointing commission to serve during the President's term and no longer. The commission is to receive and consider all applications and recommendations for appointment to federal offices not in the civil service and make recommendations to the President. Recommendations are to be made on merit, political party affiliation or political service not to be considered. The President or the Senate may reject any recommendations until one is found satisfactory. An appointee may be removed only for cause, which cause must be explained fully by the President. The provisions exempt employees of the President, cabinet and Congress.

Ten years' residence in the United States is made requisite for membership on the commission. The salary is \$6000 a year.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of Boston Lodge of Elks en route to Rochester, N. Y. yesterday the Boston & Albany road furnished a Pullman parlor and dining car train from South Station.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain club occupying reserved New Haven railway cars arrived at South Station today from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., via Hartford.

The private car Wanderer, occupied by Payne Whitney and party, passed through Boston today en route from Newport, R. I. to Raquette Lake, N. Y., via New York Central lines.

Boston & Albany railway employees of the operating department gave to Crew Despatcher Frank O'Brien a purse of gold and Mrs. O'Brien a fitted hand bag.

SALT LAKE CITY CHURCHES ENTER INTO N. E. A. PROGRAM

Special Services Held by Way of Recognizing Ideas for Which Organization of Teachers Holding Convention Stands

COMMISSIONER TALKS

SALT LAKE CITY—Holding special services, churches all over the city gave recognition on Sunday to the ideas which the National Education Association, in convention here, stand for. A children's song and flower festival was held in the Tabernacle in the morning. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, and Brigham H. Roberts addressed meetings during the day.

Discussing the school salary question, Carroll G. Pearce, superintendent of schools in Milwaukee, Wis., declared on Saturday that teachers were paid the lowest of any professional people. They must be paid more, he said, or the public must be content to see the quality of the teaching force go down.

James R. Baker, president of the University of Colorado, reported on "Economy of Time in Education," declaring that school and college courses were too long.

MUNICIPAL ICE PLANT IS TO BE ASKED FOR CITY

Councilor James A. Watson Seeks Right to Dispense Commodity at Moderate Prices

Establishment of a municipal ice plant from which persons in the tenement districts might obtain ice at reasonable rates, is to be proposed at today's meeting of the city council by Councilor James A. Watson.

Mr. Watson says he proposes to submit an order providing that Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett be asked for an opinion as to whether the city legally can go into the ice business and sell that commodity just as it sells water.

Mayor Fitzgerald, when a similar plan was earlier proposed, was of the opinion that the Massachusetts supreme court decision preventing the city from going into the coal business would hold in the case of ice.

At the Central Labor Union meeting Sunday a resolution was introduced advocating a municipal ice plant. It was said by officers of the organization that the supreme court decision, given in 1902 on the desire of cities and towns to sell coal during the coal strike, is to the effect that such activities would be unconstitutional.

The delegates and officers unanimously favored the resolution and it was finally referred to the executive board with instructions that it present to the next Legislature an amendment to the state constitution to permit the conduct of such business.

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS ABOUT DOUBLE

WASHINGTON—Hides and skins imported into the United States show a larger total in the year just ended than in any earlier year. Figures of the 11 months ended with May, compiled by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, show that the quantity and value of this class of material imported in the fiscal year 1913 were not only greater than ever before, but practically double those of a decade ago.

The total value of hides and skins imported in the year approximates \$120,000,000, against \$58,000,000 in 1903, and the total quantity about 600,000,000 pounds, against 319,000,000 a decade ago.

CHAS. E. STEVENS PASSES AWAY

WARE, Mass.—Charles Edward Stevens passed away at his home in Maple street here on Sunday morning, aged 70. He was admitted to partnership with his father in 1872 in the manufacturing of flannel cloth under the firm name of Charles A. Stevens & Co. In 1897 he became proprietor of the mill. He was president of the John Russell Cutlery Company of Turners Falls, a director of the Ware National Bank, Cotton and Woolen, Industrial and Rubber Insurance companies of Boston, the Ware River Railroad Company, a trustee of the Ware Savings Bank, a member of the House of Representatives in 1882, of the state Senate 1880, 1890, of the executive council in 1894, 1895 and 1896. He was a presidential elector in 1900. He was a member of the Republican, Unitarian and Algonquin clubs of Boston, the Mayasset Club of Springfield and treasurer of the Ware Unitarian Society since 1892.

BROWN NAMES FACULTY MEMBER

PROVIDENCE—Brown University has elected Lucius Moody Bristol, Ph. D., as assistant professor of sociology. Dr. Bristol graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1895, took his A. M. at Harvard in 1910, and has just taken his doctorate at Harvard in the department of economics. He was formerly teacher in the Genesee Wesleyan seminary and since 1910 has been teaching at Tufts College.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Delegates and guests are arriving for the eighth annual convention of the Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association, which will open tomorrow morning in the New Auditorium and continue through Wednesday and Thursday.

The ceremonies will begin at 10 a. m., when an informal greeting will be extended to the convention's guests by the president, officers and reception committee. Registration and distribution of badges will follow, after which the exhibits in Exhibit hall will be viewed. At 1:30 p. m. the meeting will be called to order and the address of welcome delivered by Dr. G. A. Bading, mayor of Milwaukee, and the response by Gustave Keller, president of the organization. Reports and other business will follow. In the evening manufacturers and jobbers' night will be observed at the



CARROLL G. PEARCE Favors higher salaries for teachers

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WILL give you an ideal trip through the picturesque West—wonderful scenery, glorious climate. Chicago to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria and return. Tickets on sale July 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1913.

\$72.50 tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th, 1913, good returning until October 31st, 1913.

Liberal Stop-over privileges. Diverse return routes. Write for booklet giving complete information.

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Automatic Electric Block Safety Signals—scientifically ballasted roadbed and heavy double tracks.

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Standard and tourist sleeping cars, coach and chair car service—leaves Chicago daily, 10.15 a. m. from Union Station.

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170 Washington Street
Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN RETAIL JEWELERS GATHERING FOR CONVENTION

GUSTAVE KELLER
President of Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association

HENRY F. STECHER
Treasurer of Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association

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Auditorium, the ceremonies including a promenade, and music and entertainment for visitors, members and ladies.

On Wednesday a ladies auxiliary will be formed. Officers will be elected by the Jewelers Association and also delegates to the national convention.

The annual dinner of the association will be held Thursday evening at the Blatz hotel. Col. J. L. Shepard of New York will be toastmaster.

Among the speakers at the convention will be J. E. McCourt of the Star Watch Case Company; John P. Hess, Fond du Lac; Prof. C. A. Culver, Beloit College Observatory; Charles Kohli, Monroe; Fay R. Smith, New London; Franklin N. Wood, National Jewelers Board of Trade, and T. L. Combs, Omaha.

There will be various social features for those present at the convention, including receptions, dancing, music and games and theater parties.

MARINE CORPS PLAN OPPOSED

Representatives Ernest W. Roberts and James M. Curley express themselves as ready to oppose the orders recently issued by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels directing that all work pertaining to construction of buildings for the marine corps at Boston, Philadelphia and on the isthmus of Panama be suspended pending the consideration of the proposition to concentrate marines at the Pensacola, Fla., navy yard.

Mr. Roberts said that he should leave for Washington today to investigate the matter. Mr. Curley expressed himself as much surprised at the turn affairs had taken. "I cannot understand the change of opinion of Secretary Daniels since he was here," he said, "and I believe it to be the duty of every member of Congress from Massachusetts to oppose the change and do what he can to bring about improvements and betterments at the local yard."

TABLETS TO BE GIVEN IN HOLLAND

ITHACA, N. Y.—To place historical tablets in localities in Holland, the Rev. William Eliot Griffis is to sail from America July 13.

He will install a tablet at Rotterdam, the gift of the Reformed church; another at Middleburg, the gift of Sunday schools of the Congregational church; a third at Dierichee, the gift of Philadelphia, and a fourth at The Hague, given by the city of Albany.

CAR SHOPS TO BE REPLACED

DETROIT—With the announcement that the Pere Marquette shops in Grand Rapids and Saginaw are to be abandoned, plans are afoot to replace the two shops with one large shop in Ionia.

In the cool Roof Garden at the Hotel Puritan, Commonwealth near Massachusetts avenue, dinner is served at a fixed price of \$1.25.

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DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

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THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS—Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning. 56 Mercantile place. Home phone 452.

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WILLIAM E. GINDER Attorney-at-Law 824 Timken Building, San Diego, Cal.

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DR. E. E. OSENBURG, DENTIST Scripps bldg., cor. 6th and C sts. Office phone M.1068. Res. phone M.1293-W.

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REAL ESTATE, fire insurance and investment. H. H. McFADDEN & CO., 1333 D st.

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LAND—WASHINGTON
LAND, WASHINGTON—Logged-off land, 20 acres, 1 mile from H. R., selling now \$500 cash. Owner, MRS. M. E. LEWIS, 204 Scripps bldg., San Diego, Cal.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

SOMERVILLE

A free entertainment will be given by Fred W. Reick of the International Harvester Company of America in Y. M. C. A. building this evening. Mr. Reick will show by lantern slides development in farm methods.

The option which the Somerville Boys Club had on the property of the First Universalist church expired July 1, and an application will be made for extension of time. The club expects to obtain sufficient funds to purchase the property.

READING

A lawn party under the auspices of the H. H. S. of the North Reading Baptist church will be given on W. P. Turner's Maple Lawn farm tonight.

An agreement entered into by the town's light department, the telephone company and the Bay State street railway regarding the joint use of poles is resulting in the removal of many poles from Lowell street.

HANOVER

The Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will hold a lawn party on the grounds surrounding the town hall at Center Hanover next Thursday evening.

The Joseph E. Wilder post, G. A. R. of this town, and the W. R. C. will be the hosts for the members of the Plymouth county G. A. R. and W. R. C. associations at its summer convention at Ridge hill grove this month.

BRIDGEWATER

A series of band concerts are to be held in Central square during July and August.

The shoe factories in town opened this morning after having been closed for several days.

The boy scouts are to attend the annual camp at Wareham, which will be held next month.

MEDFORD

Mayor Charles S. Taylor has returned to Medford after two weeks at his summer home in Maine.

Leicester F. Hamilton of this city has been appointed one of the board of student advisors to the entering freshman class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

NORWELL

Mrs. L. Emma Lewis, Mrs. Eunice W. Studley, Mrs. Emma D. Vining, Mrs. Louisa J. Robinson have been appointed special aides on the staff of the department president of the W. R. C.

The Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church at Assinippi is arranging for a lawn party to be given soon.

WHITMAN

Work is under way for a new conduit for the telephone company which will group the lines running into the exchange.

Work has begun on the new stone road for Washington street from Warren avenue to Vernon street.

STONEHAM

Four high school boys, Robert Moody, Paul Hinchelliff, Lester Freeman and Walter Houston, are assisting Dexter G. Pratt, former superintendent of public works, in laying out a large tract of land on Cape Cod.

WINCHESTER

Union services of the Winchester churches began yesterday, the First Baptist, First Congregational and Methodist churches participating. Services are held in the First Baptist church.

MELROSE

A tryout of the new combination motor chemical truck will be held this week. The new truck is to replace hose No. 1 at the Central fire station.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

A number of new bungalows have been erected here during the past few months and more are contemplated in the fall.

HOTELS

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A Charming Hotel in the White Mountain Region. Dixville Notch, N. H.
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WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.
Randall A. Whittier, chairman; M. Bernard Webber, clerk; Louis E. Kelley, Kenneth W. Torrey, John S. Myers and Norman E. Torrey comprise the athletic committee for the Bedford Club Civic for 1913 and 1914.

WEBSTER
The annual picnic of the Methodist Sunday school will be held at Beacon park tomorrow at Webster lake. A steamer has been engaged for the day.

BAKERS CONSIDERING AGREEMENT
Five firms are in conference today with the Italian Bakers Union regarding the signing of the new union agreement, which has already met the approval of 29 firms. The recent strike is acclaimed a practically complete victory for the union.

AMUSEMENTS
SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of four lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short-story taught by J. H. Lawrence, Editor Lippincott's Magazine, will be given at the Boston Correspondence School, 371 Springfield, Mass.

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7-Passenger Pierce-Arrow, up to date and handsome
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NOTICES
NOTICE OF HEARING
OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMISSIONERS.
The Executive Committee of the City Council will give a public hearing on Wednesday, July 9, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Hearing Room, City Hall, on an order before the City Council accepting chapter 568, Acts of 1912, and chapter 685, Acts of 1913, providing for the widening, extension and construction of Avery street. By order of the committee.
JOHN F. DEVER, Clerk of Committee.

NOTICE OF HEARING
STREET LIGHTING CONTRACTS
City of Boston.
Office of the City Clerk, June 25, 1913.
The City Council of the City of Boston will give a public hearing in the Mayor's Hearing Room, City Hall, on Tuesday, July 8, 1913, at seven o'clock p. m., on the proposed contracts with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for lighting the streets, parks, alleys, and public places in this city for a period of ten years. By order of the City Council.
JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

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FORD LAUNDRY CO.—1395-7-9 Virginia
st., Kansas City, Mo. Phones: Home
5646 Main. Bell 302 Grand.

MEN'S WEAR
MEN'S HATS and Furnishings Goods—
Come in. "Let's keep our acquaintance
in repair." A. B. Lewis.
LEWIS' FASHION, 1116 Walnut st.

JOHN T. DAVIS
3301 Troost ave. 423 Westport ave.
Bell phone S. 4612. Bell phone S. 216.

PRINTING
McKINLEY PRINTING & LETTER CO.
Multiple typewriter letters. H. phone
4903 Main. 294 W. 7th.

HOESON PRINTING CO., 1010 Main Phone
J. E. SNOW, Manager. Home Phone
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PLUMBING AND REPAIR SHOP
FRED SCHERZER'S REPAIR SHOP, 407
East 32nd st.—Repair work on all kinds.
Plumbing and electrical work. Fans
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NED BARR, LOCKSMITH—Bicycle, elec-
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RESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties, Greatest Values,
Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

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JOHN FRASER
MERCHAND TAILOR
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CONTRACTING AND BUILDING
FRED A. PALMER—Builder and general
jobbing, painting and decorating. 3003
Hennepin. Both phones.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS
A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves,
Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine In-
dianware, Shirt Waists, Dresses, Corsets,
etc. 904 Nicollet ave.

MILLINERY
HAKTMAN'S MILLINERY—Trimmed and
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less. 50 So. 10th st.

PLUMBING
CALL S. B. HARVEY
For Your Plumbing Repairs.
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DRY GOODS AND DEPT. STORES
MARTIN BARNES DRY GOODS CO.
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CLEANING AND DYEING
McGUTHIE CO., French Dry Cleaners
No further charge. Suits \$2.00 and up.
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All Men's and Boys' Clothing
More than 1/2 off Regular Prices
DREYFUS & SON

HOME FURNISHINGS
RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO.
Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies
of every variety. Prices most moderate.

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SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Pianos and
Talking Machines. McCALLON PIANO
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MEN'S REAL TAILORING
Popular prices. Suits \$20.00 and up.
H. MENCZER, 114 South Akard st.

WESTERN

DENVER, COL.

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GEORGE K. ANDRUS, Attorney at Law,
723-724 Fifth bldg., Denver, Colo.
Phone Main 1331

BOOKBINDING
THE DIETZ BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank
book makers, binding of every descrip-
tion. 1855 Champa st. M. 5054.

DAIRIES AND CREAMERIES
BICK ICE CREAM—Serves seven.
At drug stores. Peerless Butter at gro-
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Cosmopolitan Dairy, pure milk and cream.
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WESTERN

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E. B. PEIRCE, D.D.S.
Room 719 Central Savings Bank Building
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DEPARTMENT STORES
A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO.
COR. OF 16TH AND STOUT STS.
DENVER—The store that recognizes no
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FLORIST
MAUFF FLORAL CO., 1225 Logan
Phone Main 1588. Cut flowers, plants,
decorations and floral designs.

PARK FLORAL CO.
Mail or telephone orders carefully filled.

FURNACES
MICHAEL HEATING CO.—Steam, Fu-
nace Heating, Witt Garbage Cans. 604
16th st. Telephone Main 1774.

FURNISHED ROOMS
FINELY furnished, Capitol Hill 2 bks.
from State Capitol; prices rea. MRS.
FANNY HOLLENBERG, 1740 Sherman st.

HARDWARE
HARDWARE, Garden Hose, Fishing
Tackle, Majestic Ranges, GIBB, MAYER
HARDWARE CO., 1515-1522 Arapahoe st.

LINENS AND LACES
HEDGECOCK & JONES, 719 16th St.
For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forsythe
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LA MODE MILLINERY. All prices to
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2263 Vine st. Phone York 3921.

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General Commercial Printers
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REAL ESTATE, loans, insurance; care
of property for non-residents a spe-
cialty. L. F. EPPICH, 612 18th st.

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EASTERN SHOE REPAIR FACTORY—
"Yellow Front." M. J. LAWLOW, prop.
Work called for and delivered without
extra charge. Phone Main 8453. 1527
Champa st.

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NATHAN BROS.
291-293 Colorado Building
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THE NATIONAL BANK OF COM-
MERCE, Ziegler bldg., corner Riverside
and Howard. Start a bank account with
us; pay all your bills by check. We pay
4 per cent on savings accounts. Open
every Saturday night from 6 to 8.

BARBER SHOPS
KOCH'S BARBER SHOP
Strictly up to date.
16 Wall Street

VICTORIA HOTEL BARBER SHOP
We observe and carry out the details of
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CAFE
GERMOND WAFFLE HOUSE—Sprague &
Lincoln. Water day and night; chop
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WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE
"Stylish" 40 Mother's Specialists
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TIN TRIE you can save one half and more
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1015 Hyde Building
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DRESSMAKING
MISS SELMA AKINS
Dressmaking and Tailoring
617 Granite Block

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CASCADE LAUNDRY
Expert French Dry Cleaners
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Fashioner of Fine Clothes for the
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Superior goods, service and delivery.
Call Main 1439 or A-2557 9147 Monroe.

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"THE QUALITY GROCERIES"
Imported and domestic groceries. Our
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products. Meat and sausage department
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fresh daily. 714 and 716 Main ave. Phony-
Main 530 and A-2646.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING
THE ORIENTAL HAIR SHOP, 212-14
Peyton block. All kinds of toilet and
hair work. MME. SINKS. Main 2162.

HAT SHOP
H. TAUBERT, hat-maker. New hats to
order. Professional remodeling, cleaning,
blocking. 919 Sprague. Main 5448.

HOTELS
HOTEL TOURAINE—Transient rates 50c
and up; with private bath \$1.50 and up.
Riverside and Monroe.

LAUNDRIES
PEARL LAUNDRY—Soft river water
used. No strong acids. We know how.
Call Glen, 411 and 413 or F-1371.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS
FOR PATTERNS from the Woman's
Page of the Monitor phone M 1708, or
see BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.

MEN'S CLOTHES & FURNISHINGS
THE CRESCENT MEN'S CLOTHING STORE
Cor. Main ave. and Wall st. Main 8872.

PIANO INSTRUCTION
JULIA VERNON BAKER
Ladies' and Men's Teachers
228 THE AUDITORIUM

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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EASTERN STATES

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsmen:

BOSTON
Stefano Badesa, 24 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 268 Cambridge st.
A. F. Bolt, 675 Shawmut ave.
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.
F. Kendrick, 77 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 50 Charles st.
Janie Mary, 104 Elliot st.
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 1781 Washington
P. E. Richardson, 338 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON
H. L. Bouswell, 1042 Saratoga st.
Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDonald, 50 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 270 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON
Howard Friswell, 124 Dorchester st.
D. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 365 West Broadway.

ALLSTON
Allston News Co.

AMESBURY
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

ANDOVER
O. P. Chase.

ARLINGTON
Arlington News Company.

ATTLEBORO
L. H. Cooper.

AYER
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY
Beverly News Company.

BRIGHTON
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

BROOKLINE
W. D. Paine, 229 Washington st.

BROOKTON
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CANTON
Amesbury, 563 Massachusetts ave.
George B. Lovell, 23 Main st.

CHELSEA
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winifred st.
Smith Brothers, 100 Broadway.

DANVERS
Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE
D. B. Shaugnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE
James W. Hunsell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN
S. A. Wilcox.

DORCHESTER
B. H. Hunt, 1460 Dorchester ave.
Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

MALDEN
M. B. French, 434 Broadway.
J. W. McDonald, Glendale ave.

FALL RIVER
J. W. Mills, newsmen, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER
L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG
Lewis O. West, Broad st.

FLYNN
J. W. Batchelder.

FOREST HILLS
James H. Litchfield, 114 Main st.

GLOUCESTER
Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

HUDSON
William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

JAMAICA PLAIN
Charles G. Paine, 23 Main st.

LAWRENCE
Barrett & Cannon, 114 South st.

LEXINGTON
P. F. Dresser.

LYNN
Max L. Kozner.

MERRIMACK
A. C. Hosmer.

MILFORD
G. C. Prince & Son, Merrimack st.

MALDEN
B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

MALDEN
F. W. Newhall, 210 Broad st.

MALDEN
L. P. Russell, 33 Perry st.

MALDEN
H. W. Sherburne, 210 Broad st.

MALDEN
L. W. Ford, 210 Broad st.

MALDEN
W. C. Morse, 44 Washington st.

HELP WANTED-MALE

ASSISTANT and understudy to sales manager, experienced, book business, high standards in character, individuality, education and experience essential. Write fully to: NICHOLS COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

BLACKSMITH wanted to work in shoeing, jobbing and auto repair shop. L. H. McMANUS, Weymouth, Mass.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, at least 20 years old, to sell gauges for determining thickness of sheet metal, paper, etc. Apply to Mr. Stevenson, A. STORIS & BEMENT CO., 138 Federal st., Boston.

COUPLE WANTED—Man for farm work, woman for housework. Mrs. ROWLAND D. HILL, Shagbark Farm, Harland rd., Norwell, Mass.

FARMER—Wanted, a reliable married man to work on farm; also single man, age, experience, size of family and wages wanted. CHARLES D. SAGE, North Brookfield, Mass.

JOB PRESSMEN AND FEEDERS, experienced, wanted; steady position. HARTMANN & SONS, Boston and Artisan st., New Haven, Conn.

100 MEN AND WOMEN to work on hosiery, dyers, finishers, boarders, spinners, winders, knitters and finishers; clean, up-to-date mill; good wages, low rents. IPSWICH MILLS, Belmont, N. H.

MANAGER WANTED for first class upholstery business. L. C. STEVENS & CO., 12 Washington st., Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE, for New Hampshire summer estate; man for general work, woman for housework \$40 month, board and room. CARL F. RICE, 892-M F. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED FARMER desired position on first-class farm; experienced German farmer. Address J. O. ZILL, Gen. Delivery, Portland, Me.

PATTERNMAKERS WANTED—First class men on wood patterns; open shop. WATERBURY PATTERNS & MODEL CO., 27 Broad st., Waterbury, Conn.

SHOE FOREMAN WANTED—Man to take charge from lasters to heelers; also a man to take charge from heelers to finishing room; on men's fine well shoes; good chance for the right man. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER—Phy. Teacher wanted at Isaac Pitman system, for an advanced pupil. HELENE MOSS, 497 Talbot st., Boston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN in city, with furniture line, salary and commission. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Good boot builders, also ship repairers; trouble, 10-hour week. GEO. LAWLEY & SON, CORPORATION, New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED—Outside cutters on men's Russian cut shoes, uncut, for men's. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

WANTED—Young man stenographer, must have good knowledge of English language and be accurate at figures; recent graduate of business course preferred; good memory essential. A week to start; weekly pay for rapid advancement; can master details. Apply by letter in manuscript to A. E. LEVEND, Flash Chemical Co., 10 Fulton st., Boston.

COOK, some washing, in Cambridge private family; \$6.50 week, r. and b. FREE. CHAUFFEUR, \$100 (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COUPLE wanted, man for farm work, woman for housework. Mrs. ROWLAND D. HILL, Shagbark Farm, Harland rd., Norwell, Conn.

DEMONSTRATOR for house to house and department stores in N. E. states. See E. HILL, 35 Broad st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY wanted for grocery and bakery. F. R. GARRETT, 24 Hildreth st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, Protestant, private family; wages \$8. Mrs. F. A. ROSS, 283 Court rd., Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Winthrop 513-M.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, wanted for 8-room apartment; 3 in family; to go home nights. Apply Mrs. OLD, 14 Cambridge st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK AND COOKING—Good, reliable woman wanted; 2 in family; comfortable country house; heavy washing and ironing; references. GEORGE SUMNER, R. F. D. New Milford, Conn.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted, fond of children; good references; Protestant. Mrs. R. C. WILLIAMS, 73 Commercial Park rd., Winthrop, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, wanted; family three; seashore; state wages and references. Address Mrs. CHARLES W. SMALL, 3 Broad st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, wanted, no cooking. JASON WEILER, 1351 Commonwealth st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a competent housekeeper for family of three; no washing. Address Mrs. JOHN D. EMERSON, 12 Pleasant st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS with experience, wages \$8 with board and room, for the summer from July 15. Mrs. H. A. EASTMAN, New London, N. H.

MAID wanted, experienced, for general housework; references required. Apply by letter to Mrs. M. HILLER, 12 Clifford st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework; must be neat, willing and quick; good references; no washing. Apply by letter to Mrs. W. L. LEACH, 109 Massachusetts st., Cambridge, Mass.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAITRESS for private boarding house, with high standards in character, individuality, education and experience essential. Write fully to: NICHOLS COMPANY, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—At once, good, strong, reliable woman for general housework; must be clean, neat, willing and quick. Apply to Mrs. ROWLAND D. HILL, Shagbark Farm, Harland rd., Norwell, Mass.

WANTED—For August and two weeks in September, working housekeeper (Protestant) for small private camp on coast of Maine; good home and wages for right person. Mrs. L. S. DEXTER, South Newfane, N. H.

WANTED—An experienced waitress at "The Homestead." Apply Mrs. W. H. BRACKETT, 10 Linden av., Malden, Mass. Tel. 1237-W.

YOUNG WOMAN (Protestant) for general housework; adults and one infant; suitable apartment. Mrs. W. R. BRACKETT, 71 Beaumont st., Ashmont, Mass.; Tel. Mil. 1237-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

A STUDENT would like position in summer camp for boys as an assistant in charge, or to take charge of water sports. DOUGLAS, 23 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENDANT—A young man, experienced and reliable, desired position; best work, wages, and references. Mrs. M. S. ANDREW, 201 Lynn, Mass.

OLD BOY wants employment in office; law office preferred; wants to work with legal mind; recommended. REXBURY HIGH SCHOOL PLACEMENT BUREAU, 2 Dunstable st., Roxbury, Mass.

AUTO REPAIR or GARAGE MAN, experienced, wanted; steady position. MAURICE WINN, 35 Bradley st., Somerville, Mass. Phone 4070-T.

AUTO REPAIR or GARAGE MAN, experienced, wanted; steady position. MAURICE WINN, 35 Bradley st., Somerville, Mass. Phone 4070-T.

A YOUNG MAN who is to enter Harvard this fall desires position of respectable clerk or stenographer, considering everything except canvassing.

BOOKKEEPING AND COST ACCOUNTING—Young married man desires permanent position; 10 years' experience; temperate and reliable; best references. RALPH R. FORT, 120 Buckman st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER or CASHIER, experienced in banking and office work; good references. Address P. O. Drawer 17, Hartford, Conn. FRANK E. RICE, 892-M F. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Long experience in bookkeeping and office work; good references. Address C. A. SMITH, 154 Putnam st., Somerville, Mass.

BRASS FOUNDRY FOREMAN wants position; 20 years in the business; experienced; machine and bench work; good references. C. A. SMITH, 154 Putnam st., Somerville, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Student (Harvard) wants summer position driving or a position as tutor and companion. A. L. DEUTSCH, 247 Columbia st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, clean and strictly temperate; does all repairs; can furnish best of references from last employer; wishes position with private family; driving truck. LEO GOODMAN, 55 Wyland st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Eight years' experience, gas and electric cars; garage 3 years; 20 years' experience in driving; good references. Address LEO GOODMAN, 55 Wyland st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Does own repairing, speaks English, Italian and some French; highly recommended. A. CARERO, 72 Humboldt av., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Student, Latin school graduate, licensed, wants position for the summer; best references. Mrs. SARAH FOSTER, 100 Foster st., Brighton, Mass. Tel. Brighton 356-M.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, desires position as chauffeur in mill, factory, or restaurant. Address TAYLOR, 39 Fairmount st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires position for self or wife; can do repairing; 3 years' experience of gasoline and steam engines; references; wife to work inside. LEON A. BOUCHER, 1000 Beacon st., Boston.

COLLEGE MAN with business experience would like position until Sept. 10 for special work or as assistant. G. ELLIS, 100 North St., Boston.

EDITOR desiring to make a change from bookkeeping to writing, has had 10 years' experience in bookkeeping and general office work. WESLEY COLICH, 940 North St., Boston.

ELECTRICAL or mechanical engineer—Position wanted by Tech. graduate who has had 8 years' practical experience. R. G. ORR, 20 Westinghouse st., Boston.

ELEVATOR MAN—Young man (18) desires position as elevator man. R. MALONEY, 72 Holland st., West Somerville, Mass.

ENGINEER, first class, desires position; 20 years' experience in mill, factory, or restaurant, etc.; temperate, reliable; best references. WALTER A. TOWLE, 198 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

ENGLISH COUPLE wants position; private family; man used to autos, horses, and useful; wife chambermaid, sewing, and cooking. JOHN BROUGHTON, 70 Warren st., Boston.

FARM—Situation wanted with an up-to-date farmer by an American boy. FALM S. GALE, 90 Gainsborough st., Boston.

FURNITURE FINISHER and packer desires steady work; 20 years' experience with city firms. E. T. SULLIVAN, 2 Brookline st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL FARM WORK wanted by temperate man; good milk; good home and fair pay wanted. C. LOWE, 71 Tyler st., Lowell, Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT desires any kind of work for the summer in the country or at summer resort; references. JAMES O'LEARY, 10 Loring av., Winchelsea, Mass.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN with grammar school education, desires position in which he could work his way up. GILBERT BLEE, 855 Mass. av., Boston.

JAPANESE BOY, highly educated, desires position as butler in a high-class family or hotel. J. C. ORTIZ, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

LYNCHING OPERATOR desires position; can set about 3000 ems per hour; work reasonable; could bring about \$100 per month. Address J. C. ORTIZ, Tufts College, Medford, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER, experienced, capable of taking charge provision and grocery business; willing to accept trial; best references. FRANK R. MAGUE, 45 Walcott st., Dorchester, Tel. Dor. 4813-W.

NIGHT WATCHMAN married, wants position; no license. JOHN HOLMES, 45 Head st., Charlestown, Mass.

OFFICE or general work for the summer wanted by high school student; best references. MYER OLITZKY, 148 Stanwood st., Roxbury, Mass.

POSITION as steward or manager wanted in first-class hotel; American, 47, 20 years' experience; highest references; temperate. W. I. DAVIDS, 72 Bradford st., Providence, R. I.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

POSITION wanted by man; good business knowledge; speaks French and German, also Chinese; been in Europe; knows the far east. L. H. BROWN, 178 Taunton st., Boston.

POSITION on gentleman's estate desired by man thoroughly understanding care of flowers, lawns, shrubbery, etc. Address R. PARKER, 200 Fairview, Worcester, Mass.

PROOFREADER, experienced as school teacher; res. Watertown, age 25, single, good exp. and ref. \$20 per wk. Mention 9695, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2960.

REPRESENTATIVE—Man and wife, planning to auto through South and Pacific coast this coming fall and winter, would like to represent some good business along the well-known acquaintance start Oct. 7. A. FIELD, Woburn, N. H.

SALESMAN—Position desired by married man who wishes to represent a Boston clothing store; speaks French and German; with conditions in Oklahoma; former Bostonian of good character. JAMES A. DIXON, 106 Cambridge st., Boston.

SALESMAN of experience wants permanent position with good future; 28 yrs. of age; married; best of ref. and bond; would like to represent a good business. 120 Commonwealth av., Suite 3, Allston, Mass.

SALESMAN, 15 years' successful road experience; speaks French and German; good selling ability in all parts of Massachusetts. EDWARD F. GEIPERT, 10 Moore st., Winthrop, Mass.

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER desires position in the summer; experienced in refrigeration, electrical and heating and ventilation; permanent position; 30 years' experience. J. C. WOLFE, 30 Hancock st., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 138-M.

SHIPPING CLERK or similar work; experienced; 15 years' experience. WEISS A. HARTMAN, Mendota, Va.

SITUATION wanted by young man capable of doing more than one thing and with good references. Address J. C. WOLFE, 30 Hancock st., Malden, Mass. Tel. Malden 138-M.

STUDENT desiring position for the summer as traveling companion for an elderly gentleman or couple; comfortable accommodations; good references. A. P. DOUGLAS, 23 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass.

STUDENT of Mass. Inst. of Technology (German) wants permanent position as traveling companion; good references. A. P. DOUGLAS, 23 Tremont st., Cambridge, Mass.

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Officials at Washington Expect to Develop Along Lines Far Removed From Any Bearing on Tariff

Officials at Washington Expect Lobby Inquiry to Develop Along Lines Far Removed From Any Bearing on Tariff

REVIEW OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Officials here are wondering if the recent lobby disclosures are to bring on an era of investigations by Congress such as characterized the first two sessions of the Sixty-second Congress. At that time the Democrats, in control of the House for the first time in many years, set in motion, through committee channels, a multitude of investigations. It would be difficult to state the exact number at this time, but, big and little, there were perhaps in the neighborhood of 50 of them. The Congress had been called in special session by President Taft, following the elections of 1910, to deal with Canadian reciprocity, and the House, after passing the bill, set to work investigating by the wholesale.

Is the present Congress to repeat the 1911 performance, so far as investigations are concerned? A good many folks are inclined to reply in the affirmative, in view of Saturday's lobby resolution adopted by the House and plans that are under way in the Senate.

It is well to keep in mind, however, that the most recent of the lobby charges refer to past transactions, and have no bearing whatever upon the tariff situation of the present moment. President Wilson's remark about an "insidious" lobby, which paved the way to the investigation in Congress, referred to agencies which were at work to influence action on the Underwood tariff bill. Just how far the operations of Martin Mulhall and David Lamar have affected the immediate framing of the pending bill remains to be seen. This ground is now to be gone over, and each of the Mulhall charges investigated to the bottom. Each man named as a beneficiary of Mr. Mulhall's liberality will, if available, be given an opportunity to clear himself. That will take time, and since the charges cover all kinds of legislation, and a period of several years, there is perhaps good ground for the belief that the era of investigation, now soon to set in, will eclipse that of two years ago. It is likely that this week will see the

beginning of active inquiries into the Mulhall charges and that the investigations thus begun will take on a wide range and perhaps consume much time in both houses.

Currency Situation

This week should see definite plans in the House for the carrying out of the administration currency program. The House committee on banking and currency is to meet today to decide as to hearings, whether they are to be public, and when the bill is to be reported to the House for general debate. There is some hope that the bill will be in the possession of the House by the middle of the month and that debate will begin perhaps a week from today.

President Wilson's plan to make the bill non-partisan is in some danger of failing, through the refusal of the House committee to permit the Prohibition and Progressive members to participate in the numerous committee meetings of the past week. These members issued a formal statement of criticism of this procedure, and in a general way indicated their lack of sympathy with a non-partisan appeal which ignored all but Democrats in a consideration of the bill.

Unlike the tariff, the currency is not necessarily in the hands of the House first, but under existing circumstances, the Senate being busy with the tariff, the House will consider it first. If the guess of six weeks to two months for the passage by the Senate of the tariff bill should prove correct, September will arrive before the Senate will be ready to pay any attention to currency. The bill, meanwhile, will be put through the House, currency debate in which body, it is expected, will continue for a month.

Tariff Consideration

With a view to expediting matters, the Senate leaders are planning to make every minute count, once the Senate gets hold of the tariff bill and the debate starts. It is proposed to cut off all long speeches during the so-called "morning hour" and to keep the way clear for uninterrupted debate. Sessions of the Senate will begin at 11 o'clock at first and later at 10 o'clock in order to give more time for the speakers and hurry the coming of a roll call on final passage. While it is likely that the President will put the bill through the Senate as

he wants it, it cannot be denied that the Senate leaders are rather apprehensive and wish a vote could be had at once. The defection of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, last week, has had a depressing effect, in spite of the assurances that he will not vote against the bill. His freedom from the binding effect of the caucus rule will make it possible for him to join the two Louisiana senators against free sugar. The attitude of Senator Thompson of Kansas, also is important. The largest beet sugar factory in Kansas is in Garden City, Mr. Thompson's home, and he has said frankly in Washington that had it been known that the Democratic party stood for free sugar, he could not have been elected.

There is no authority for saying that the Kansas man will vote against his party on sugar, and yet the fact that he is known to be strongly opposed to free sugar, is considered rather disquieting. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon also is understood to have served notice on the Democratic caucus that he cannot be bound by any caucus rule, but must be free to vote as he sees fit. He notes that he comes from a state that is normally Republican, and that the caucus matter has long been an issue there. While he does not say that he will vote against his party on wool and sugar, his unwillingness to be bound by a caucus rule still further complicates the situation. If two of these three senators should join the two senators from Louisiana, free sugar and free wool could not pass the Senate.

It is this strong opposition of Democratic senators to a caucus rule that prevented the adoption of the rule at the Saturday session of the caucus.

The Senate's downward revision of 8 per cent in the bill as it went through the House would of itself have been regarded as a radical reduction two years ago, when the Democratic House went to work to put itself on record as to steel, wool, cotton, sugar and various other articles. The House, in the Underwood bill, has made an average reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent from the duties carried in the present law. The combined cuts of House and Senate therefore lop off in the neighborhood of 33 per cent of existing duties, on the average.

It is expected that the tariff debate will begin in the Senate about July 14. It is not now disputed by the veterans

of legislative experience that the present session is likely to run until the middle of October, and maybe later. Tariff debate in the Senate cannot start earlier than July 14. The caucus of Senate Democrats on that question has been long, and with the Senate so closely divided politically there is every reason to expect a protracted struggle. After that must come the work of the committee on conference, to compose the differences between the House and the Senate bills. It is now the belief of a good many observers that the conference will be protracted, the House yielding with difficulty, if at all, to some of the radical amendments of the Senate.

Democratic differences on the currency are much more marked than they have been on the tariff, and Democratic strength in the Senate will be no greater. It thus becomes very possible, and even probable, that the hiatus between the present session and the regular session will be of the briefest character.

CONTRACT LET FOR WATERWORKS SITE

PAYSON, Utah—The contract for the city waterworks here has been let to the Wheelwright Construction Company of Ogden. The bonds for \$43,000, which the city voted to issue some time ago for installing waterworks, will be bought by the contracting company, and it is said this offer was a factor in the letting of the contract. It has been estimated that the system will cost between \$45,000 and \$50,000, and the deficiency will be made up from taxation.

MR. MARSHALL IN NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, N. J.—Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall made an address on "Citizenship and Patriotism" at the annual patriotic services of the North Baptist church here Sunday. Mrs. Marshall was presented a bunch of white carnations by the children in the congregation. The Vice-President and his wife will return to Washington today.

ENDEAVORS TO CONVE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—More than 10,000 delegates are on the way to Los Angeles to the international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society, which opens Wednesday.

VETERANS' CAMP AT GETTYSBURG A MEMORY NOW

Tented Field Is Deserted and Special Trains Hurry to All Parts of the United States—Students Occupy the Ground

COST PER MAN IS \$6.73

GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Breakfast Sunday morning and departure of the last special trainload of veterans brought the camp in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg to a close.

Fewer than 300 veterans remained in camp for the last night and few of the thousands of tents were lighted. Work of striking the tents has begun today and the unused meats and vegetables are to be sold at auction.

On the campus at Gettysburg College but few tents remain, the work of taking away this canvas having been started immediately after the departure of Governor Tener and the last of his staff on Saturday. The last meal to special guests was served at noon on Sunday with but few to enjoy it.

The service of the state police force was not needed on Sunday, few visitors being in town, and it is expected that Major Groom and his men will leave Gettysburg today.

The students' military camp opens on the site of the big camp today with about 40 colleges represented. The young men will have six weeks' training in military tactics. They will occupy the quarters used by the newspaper men during the celebration of the battle anniversary.

On Saturday the entrainment was so perfectly planned and executed that a train was sent on its way about every 10 minutes. Every train carried about 600. All day long they were leaving Gettysburg. At 5 p. m. not 500 veterans were left in the camp. To entertain the 53,000 Union and 11,000 confederate veterans for one week it cost but \$6.73 per capita. The soldiers were housed in 8000 tents, covering an area of over three square miles.

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FOR PITTSBURGH SOON

PITTSBURGH—A symphony orchestra composed of musicians trained in Pittsburgh is being planned to take the place of the former Pittsburgh Symphony orchestra, according to Arthur A. Hamerschlag, director of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. The new organization will have the financial support of Andrew Carnegie. Victor Herbert and Emil Pauer were one-time conductors of the Pittsburgh Symphony orchestra.

Mr. Hamerschlag said: "The school of music in the institute, which, as a department of the school of applied design, has been conducted since last January in an experimental way, has been found to yield such satisfactory results that it has been decided not only to make it permanent, but to broaden at once the scope of its work. Additional instructors have been engaged and a full set of orchestral instruments purchased. The scope of musical training in the public schools will also be broadened."

TURKISH WOMEN BROADEN FIELDS SAY EDUCATORS

NEW YORK—Three American women educators, members of the faculty of the American College in Constantinople, arrived here Sunday on the steamship Ivernia. The women are Dr. Mary Mills, president of the American College for Girls in Constantinople; Dr. Louise B. Wallace and Dr. Isabel Frances Dodd.

Turkish women, according to Dr. Mills, are ahead of those in neighboring countries, and she said that the recent war had given them many opportunities to enter clerical positions and other fields of labor previously closed to them. Five years ago, she said, Turkish women were not allowed to enter the college, but now there are hundreds of women enrolled, and on her return in the fall she expects larger numbers to become students.

DEMOCRATS READY TO BIND MEMBERS TO TARIFF SUPPORT

WASHINGTON—Expecting to bind the Democratic senators to a pledge to support the tariff bill in its entirety, the Senate caucus again reassembled today, following its failure to take action on the question Saturday.

The bill has been in the Democratic caucus for more than two weeks. While the party members were practically agreed upon the general scope of tariff revision before the caucus revision, it has taken much longer than had been expected to smooth over debated questions and to bring about an agreement on tariff rates, income tax and other important features carried in the bill.

RABBIS DISCUSS WAGES, MORALS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Through a report pleading for harmony the question of whether recognition had been extended to the Eastern Council of Rabbis was discussed at Sunday's session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The relation between wages and morals was discussed, with the pronouncement that "the connection with wages and morals is not direct in the sense that each individual who does not receive an adequate wage necessarily falls into immorality; but indirectly in the sense that the higher wage enables the individual to live in such environments that naturally make for well-being and better moral standards."

SUNDAY CROWDS AT THE BEACHES

Favorable outing conditions brought large crowds to the beaches and other resort places around Boston yesterday. At Revere beach it was estimated that more than 125,000 persons were present during the afternoon and evening.

City Point also came in for its share of visitors, who from early morning till late in the evening thronged the bathing places, the aquarium and Marine park.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHURCH SINGER desires position for July or August. Address: Mrs. J. A. ELAIDE, 187 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT for lady or child; position wanted by young woman, refined, educated; excellent references; capable of taking full charge. MRS. SYLVIA LEITER, care Mrs. Lieberman, 214 E. 107th st., New York.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—Colored girl wants place; willing to do general housework in private family. FLORENCE RUSSELL, 242 W. 63d st., New York.

DRESSMAKER desires position or would work by the day. JEANETTE THOMAS, 317 W. 114th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER (American), accomplished, capable, useful; will help in light household duties, by day or week; city or vicinity; trustworthy. ANNA KAUFMAN, 2050 Madison av., New York city.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day. MISS CARIE SMITH, 235 W. 63d st., New York.

EXPERIENCED WOMAN, understanding householding, cooking, laundry, etc.; good references. LUCIE STRACKER, 14 E. 10th st., New York city.

FILE CLERK—Expert, with extensive experience in card indexing and filing; subject, numerical and geographical. M. PHILLIPS, 115 Prospect pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER desires work to go out; reasonable; stylish gowns, waists, lingerie dresses; remodeling; perfect fitting, cutting; work quick. ALICE ADELES, 515 W. 151st st., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Elderly woman, strong, willing to assist with washing, ironing, etc.; city or country; moderate wages. MRS. ANNA KRIGORIAN, 130 Lexington av., New York city.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT desires to practice piano with children; will also tutor in Latin, English, mathematics, etc.; references. Apply to MABEL H. SONDHEIM, 435 Greenwood av., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, excellent references, Swedish girl, city or country. AUGUSTA CHRISTENSEN, care Forster, 41 Union st., Mariners Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS—Young Swedish girl works 4th private family; \$30-\$35 a month. MISS AUGUSTA CHRISTENSEN, 237 E. 88th st., New York city.

LIGHT COLORED GIRL would like cleaning of any kind; personal references. MISS ELIZABETH COSTE, 6 W. 138th st., New York.

MILITARY MANAGER wants position in or near New York city; capable of taking full charge of buying and designing; best references. E. L. ABRAHAM, 601 W. 135th st., New York city.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Young Scotch girl, educated, refined, one year's training; desires position as governess, if possible; good references. MISS HELEN P. DICKSON, Fever Hospital, Portobello, Edinburgh, Scotland.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter desires position; understands German; references. LILLIAN M. E. LUDERS, 83 Bowers st., Jersey City, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 2 years' experience with electrical circuit; German-American; excellent references. KATHERINE PEIN, 183 Runyon st., Newark, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, experienced, wishes position; references given. MISS LILLIAN BARKER, 2845 Aspen st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Position as waitress in summer hotel where teachers and students are employed. F. MARGARET HILL, 47 Morris av., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y.

WASHING—Colored woman desires position; would like place to clean. OLIVIA SHANKLIN, 2411 Redner st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN wants work part of day, sewing or some other light work. BLANCHIE ALBERT, 254 N. Connecticut av., Atlantic City, N. J.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY, high school education, desires position as office assistant or as assistant bookkeeper. Philadelphia or vicinity. Apply by letter only. GERTRUDE LIEB, Riverton, N. J.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT WANTED—Must be man of experience with best of references. Address Lock Box 323, Lake Bluff, Ill.

BANK BOOKKEEPER and teller, experienced, wanted; must have general knowledge of bank and must furnish best of references; good position for right party. CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SALESMAN WANTED—Capable of selling high grade investment securities; liberal remuneration for right man in each community; salary to right person. Address WOODLAND FARMS CO., 319 McKnight bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TRUCK WORTHY COUPLE, white, colored, wanted to do housework, including cooking, in small girls' club. MISS ANNE STEIN, 491 Forestville av., Chicago.

WANTED—Married husbandman by the year, for 50 head registered Holstein; good house, good land, good surroundings; modern dairy, barns and creamery; state size, of family, nationality, wages at once. L. LONG BEACH FARMS, Augusta, Me.

WANTED—Good strong man or boy, willing to do light farm work; pleasant home; good wages. C. O. CONKLIN, Montague, Mich.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in private family; good wages. MRS. E. L. FRANKHAUSER, 537 W. 11th av., Chicago, Edgewater, Ill. Phone EDGEMOOR 1419, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted; must be capable; A1 references; country in summer, Chicago in winter. MRS. LINDA LAMAR, 1419, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo. R. D. 26, Mich.

TRUSTWORTHY COUPLE, white or colored, wanted to do housework, including cooking, in small girls' club. MISS FANNIE STEIN, 491 Forestville av., Chicago.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 103 South Stone av., La Grange, Ill.; a good home for a good girl; 4 adults in family.

WANTED—A strong, capable, elderly woman for permanent position; light farm work; family of 2; one mile to town. A. G. CONKLIN, Montague, Mich.

WANTED—Young girl to do general housework; good home; must be neat and intelligent; five-room apartment; 3 in family; Mrs. H. HENSE, 321 Highland av., Chicago; phone Edgewater 7057.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AD MAN, competent to handle advertising in all phases, would like an opportunity to demonstrate his ability as a business promoter; moderate salary until worth is demonstrated; answer by letter only. CHESTER D. ZOLL, Springfield, O.

ARCHITECT (48), 28 years' experience as perspective colored wash drawing man; department in department store; position desired by man with 15 years' experience in hardware line. C. L. DEFFNER, 350 Park av., New York.

BOY (14), high school student, wishes position as office or errand boy. Willing to depart to department store. Chicago, Ill.

CHEF, 3 years' experience, wants steady position, central or western states preferred. HENRY DEITZ, 101 Exchange st., Rochester, N. Y.

CLERK—Young man of good address and perspective colored wash drawing man; department in department store; position desired by man with 15 years' experience in hardware line. C. L. DEFFNER, 350 Park av., New York.

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Stock Market Dull and Professional in Tone

BUSINESS ON EXCHANGES IS PROFESSIONAL

Price Movements Reflect the Operations of Habitual Traders Only as the Public and Capitalists Are Uninterested

BOSTON IS STRONGER

From the best analysis that can be made of the stock market situation about the only conclusion that can be reached is that it is a purely professional one. How long it will remain so no one knows, and few have the temerity to predict much of a movement either way until the money situation eases up considerably. The public is not buying extensively.

The big interests, some of whom are said to have come in to a certain extent when the low level of June 10 was reached, seem to have decided to wait a spell longer before extending commitments on the long side.

Great Northern Ore had a sudden drop at the opening of the New York market this morning, rallying somewhat later. The tone was firm at the end of the first half hour, but business was dull.

Some improvement was shown by Boston & Albany, Boston Elevated, United Fruit and Alaska Gold on the local exchange. The last named touched a new high point.

There was considerable trading in Steel, but the support was good, and the price held steady while other issues declined. The suspension of the First Second National Bank of Pittsburgh had a depressing effect, particularly on Great Northern Ore which opened off 2 1/2 at 30 1/2, rallying to 31 1/2 and again sagging off. The president of the suspended bank is said to have unloaded this stock in both London and New York.

Southern Pacific was weak. It opened off 1/4 at 93 1/2 and declined more than a point. Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 146 1/2 and dropped to 145 1/2 before midday.

On the local exchange Alaska Gold opened off 1/4 at 17 1/2, sagged off to 17 1/2, and advanced a point. United Fruit opened up a point at 153 and lost its gain before midday. Tamarack opened at 25 and rose two points. Massachusetts Gas preferred advanced more than a point after opening at 88 1/2. New England Telephone was higher. American Telephone was heavy. It opened off 1/4 at 127 1/2 and declined more than a point. At the beginning of the last hour prices were generally depressed but business was quiet. Great Western preferred was a strong feature. Panhandle was conspicuously weak.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

A decrease in the reserve excess of \$1,808,837 was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve figures increased \$290,143. The statement follows:

	1912	1913	Change
Loans	\$227,086,000	\$236,000,000	\$8,914,000
Deposits	188,464,000	202,000,000	13,536,000
Due banks	80,475,000	65,222,000	(15,253,000)
U. S. deposits	1,723,000	114,000	(1,609,000)
Reserve agents	33,940,000	412,000	(33,528,000)
Each clear	17,324,000	8,200,000	(9,124,000)
Due from banks	25,328,000	3,071,000	(22,257,000)
5% fund	484,000	78,000	(406,000)
Legal tenders	24,100,000	7,800,000	(16,300,000)
Specie	25,127,000	1,429,000	(23,698,000)
Reserve excess	2,294,143	\$1,808,837	(485,306)
Exc. with res. agts.	9,065,143	220,143	(8,845,000)

METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Copper unchanged; tin easier, five tons July selling at \$40.15 and five tons of Sept. at \$40.50. Quotations: Copper spot 13 1/2, B. July 13 1/2, 14 1/2, Aug. Sept. 13 1/2, 14 1/2; lead 4.30 to 4.40; tin 40.40 to 40.50; spelter 4.50 to 4.55.

ELECTROLYTIC COPPER

NEW YORK—The average price of electrolytic copper in June, according to the Engineering and Mining Journal, was 14.672 cents a pound, compared with 15.436 cents a pound in May and 17.234 cents a pound in June, 1912.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair, continued cool to night; Tuesday fair, slightly warmer in the interior; moderate westerly winds.

Pressure is low in the Northwest and Northeast and normal or above in the southern portions of the country. Clear to partly cloudy weather prevails in about all sections. Showers have occurred at numerous scattered points in the past 24 hours. It is cooler in districts east of the Mississippi river and warmer in the Northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m., 68.12 noon, 72
Average temperature yesterday, 80 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
Washington, 88; Portland, Me., 82
New York, 83; Pittsburgh, 76
Santucket, 76; Denver, 92
Buffalo, 70; Des Moines, 70
Philadelphia, 80; Albany, 84
Kansas City, 80; Chicago, 80
Jacksonville, 81; St. Louis, 84
San Francisco, 60

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises, 4:14 High water, 1:23
Sun sets, 7:56 1:18 a. m., 1:30 p. m.
Length of day, 15:00
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:53 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers p5 pd	14	14	14	14
Amalgamated	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Can pf	88	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Car Tr	42	42	42	42
Am Express	160 1/4	160 1/4	160	160
Am Loco	29	29	29	29
Am Smelting	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Smelting pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Steel pf	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4
Am Sugar	108	108	108	108
Am T & T	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Anacostia	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Atchafalaya	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalaya pf	97	97	97	97
Baldwin Loco pf	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Brooklyn R T	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4
Cal Pac pf	30	30	30	30
Cal Pac pf	59	59	59	59
Can Pacific	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2	214 1/2
Chas & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Chl & Gt W pf	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Chl & N West	103 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/2	102 1/2
Gen Electric	128	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
Gen Electric pf	137	137	137	137
Gt Nor pf	123	123	123	123
Gt Nor pf	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Illinois Cent	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Inspration	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Inter-Met pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Pump	6	6	6	6
Kan City pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kan & Texas	21	21	21	21
Kresge Co	63	63	63	63
Lehigh Valley	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Louis & Nash	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Mex Petrol	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
Mex Petrol pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Missouri Pacific	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Nat Biscuit	115	115	115	115
Nevada Con	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
NY N H & H	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
NY N H & H	103	103	103	103
Northern Pac	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Ont & Wes	29	29	29	29
Pennsylvania	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
People's Gas	111	111	111	111
P C & S L	90	90	88	88
Pittsburgh Steel pf	95	95	95	95
Pullman	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2	152 1/2
Ray Con	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Reading	157 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
Rep I & S	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Rock Island	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Rock Island pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Runley	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Seaboard	162	162	162	162
Southern Pac	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Southern Ry	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
St L & S F	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
St L & S F pf	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Texas Con	105	105	105	105
Texas Pac	14	14	14	14
Third Ave	31	31	31	31
Union Pac	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Un Ry of SF	19	19	19	19
Un Ry of SF pf	33	33	33	33
U S Rubber pf	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Rubber pf	104	104	104	104
U S Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Steel pf	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Val Car Chem	24	24	24	24
Walsh	24	24	24	24
Westinghouse	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Woolworth	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

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LONDON STOCK MARKET PRICES RATHER MIXED

After Early

Latest News of Financial Interest Industrial Activities

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN MONEY MARKET IS EXPECTED

Strong Demand for Accommodation Throughout the West, Taxing Resources of Banking Institutions — Short Term Note Issues of Large Volume

CHICAGO—In its July circular the National City Bank of Chicago says concerning the financial situation:

The half yearly settlement has been arranged with much less difficulty than seemed probable a few weeks ago when the markets of the world were upset with the extraordinary complications incident to the disturbance in southeastern Europe. Payments on interest and dividend account this month exceeded \$210,000,000 for the United States alone. Fully as much more will be disbursed at London, and at Paris and Berlin the half yearly settlement obligations will call for an immense outlay. Speaking generally, it may be said that the total of July disbursements in the principal markets of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and France will reach in all probability \$750,000,000. All these payments will have to be made during the present month. The getting together of such a huge dividend and interest fund naturally taxes the resources of the great markets at a time when they have been subject to the strain of destructive war; when they have undergone, in Europe especially, a credit crisis; and when political developments have been extremely disturbing.

The indications are that money market activity will continue throughout the crop moving period or until the new tariff law has been placed upon the statute books. There is a strong demand for accommodation throughout the West. This comes largely from merchants who have found it difficult to sell the volume of paper that they have ordinarily found a ready market for at this season of the year. Not being able to dispose of their paper through the usual channels, these borrowers have made heavy direct demands upon their banks, with the result that the aggregate demand has been sufficient to tax the resources of the banks in most of the great mercantile centers of the United States. The banks have had also to make very large advances to corporations which have found it difficult to market their bonds or short term securities. The result has been that borrowers have paid from 5½ to 6 per cent for money, and would willingly pay the higher rate for much greater loans than the banks are in a position to make at this time. The inquiry is healthy and perfectly legitimate, but conditions show that the banks will in all probability be glad to receive back in the autumn the \$57,000,000 gold that has been shipped to Europe and South America so far this year.

The greatest question before the country at the moment is that of currency reform. The prospect is that Congress will enact a new law before the year is out unless it should be found impossible to bring the contenting factions together. Currency reform is needed, but it would be better to drop the agitation altogether than to pass a faulty bill or one which would expose the banking system of the United States to the dangers of political control or rigorous contraction of credit. All the proposals, so far made, have had to do with providing the facilities of a great central bank without calling the pro-

posed system by that much feared name.

Within the last week or so there have been numerous short term note issues sold by the railroads and by the industrial corporations. In addition to these applications there have also been short term loans sold recently by various states and municipalities. The volume of these securities is once more assuming large proportions, and it looks as if the country had returned for a season at least to the basis of short term financing for many classes of corporation borrowers. How long this will last no one can say, but with investment conditions as they are today it is apparent that the public is more willing to put its money into a short term note issue yielding a relatively high return on the investment than into any other form of security.

Before the year is out there will be nearly \$70,000,000 in maturing short term note issues to arrange for. A few of these have been provided for through the recent borrowings, but there are still some very important loans which will have to be paid off or extended during the next few months. It is to be hoped that before very long there will be a sufficient broadening in the demand for long term securities to make it possible for some of these borrowers to sell 30 year bonds on something like a reasonable basis. But judging investment conditions the world over it may be said that for the time being at least it is more easy for banking syndicates to market short term securities, especially those issues which have only a few months to run. There is no doubt that we shall work out of this situation in the end, but as things stand today the banks and business men of the United States have to contend with conditions which show clearly that the supply of credit is for the time being at least insufficient to meet the aggregate demand the world over.

Conditions in Europe are gradually getting better. The great state banks on the other side have still a difficult problem to contend with in winning back the vast amount of hoarded gold which has been withdrawn from circulation. As the complications growing out of the Balkan war disturbance are straightened out it is fair to assume that most of this hoarded gold will be returned to circulation. But people in Europe have been so long excited by the fears of war and of a prolonged struggle between some of the great powers that they have naturally become frightened and in various ways have sought to protect themselves through obtaining actual possession of the yellow metal. It is difficult for people in the United States to appreciate the conditions which now exist on the other side, as the newspapers of Great Britain, France and Germany have been treating their readers from week to week with sensational stories having relation to the breaking out of some new war. It has been idle for the authorities to deny these rumors, for the reason that the disturbance between the Balkan states has lent just enough basis to the majority of the stories put out by the newspapers to keep the public mind continually excited.

SLIGHTLY EASIER DEMAND FOR ANTHRACITE REPORTED

The anthracite situation is just a little easier so far as wholesale demand is concerned, according to the Coal Trade Journal, although the last week of the month brought in a good many orders from dealers who had put off buying the advance. The volume of business reported in other sections shows no falling off and has necessitated full time at the mines right up to July 1. Some of the companies' agents here report that they will carry over nearly as many orders from June as they did at the end of May. Generally speaking, however, it is expected that they will be able to do considerable stocking during the present month. With the early fall trade due within a few weeks, it is not probable that any voluntary curtailment of mining operations will be put into effect this summer.

Independent shippers are not offering domestic sizes in any great volume, except the poorer grades. Best qualities bring full circular and are kept well cleaned up, mostly on orders of the larger companies.

All sizes are now moving very evenly. Chestnut is not in as brisk demand as the other domestic sizes, but is bringing circular prices in all instances. Pea is still quiet and heavy accumulations of this size are reported at tide-water. Steam sizes remain in about the same inactive state as for several weeks past. Low prices are heard from time to time on these small sizes where demurrage is encountered.

The demand for contract bituminous coal is fully as good as for the past few weeks. Spot transactions are light, and with the small number of sales recorded it is hard to quote an established price. There is practically no change from prices, and under present conditions there will not likely be any marked decline this month. An occasional sale is reported at an off figure, but investigation usually develops

the fact that the transaction involves an earlier option being taken up and not in response to a current quotation. Stocks of New River and Pocahontas coal at New England tidewater points are light even for the season of the year, and shippers can give little encouragement to the increased shipments from Hampton Roads for some time to come, owing to the heavy western demand together with heavy foreign shipments. Practically all the southern shippers represented here report that they have vessels waiting to load and not enough coal available at the piers to release them.

The situation on the southern coal naturally continues to be reflected in the market for all-rail bituminous. The good grades are held at high prices, and spot sales are fully up to the normal for midsummer. Quite a number of Pennsylvania shippers are reported to have withdrawn quotations on contract business recently, and are accepting no orders calling for delivery later than August.

DIVIDENDS

Chief Consolidated has declared a second dividend of 10 per cent, payable August 4 to shareholders of record July 15. The Hollinger Gold Mines, Ltd., declared regular four-weekly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 15 to holders of record July 7.

Russell Motor Car has declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable August 1, to shareholders of record July 16.

The Harbison-Walker Refractories Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 19 to stock of record July 10.

ROCK ISLAND

CHICAGO—Rock Island's June loading increased about 12 per cent.

PRICE OF THE NEW HARRIMAN CERTIFICATES

Stated That Entire Amount of the Southern Pacific Trust Certificates Will Be Offered Soon in One Block

PLAN OF DISSOLUTION

NEW YORK—Early this week an announcement probably will be made regarding the price at which the Southern Pacific trust certificates are to be offered for subscription, while arrangements will also be made for the formation of a syndicate to underwrite the entire amount.

It has been rumored in Wall street that the entire amount of certificates might not be offered at once, but that portions of the \$88,000,000 would be placed at intervals during the 2½ years in which the trust company has to dispose of the stock. In this way it was explained that, if the price of Southern Pacific stock rose in the meantime, it would be possible to obtain a higher quotation for the unsold balance than can be realized under present market conditions.

There is authority for the statement, however, that the entire amount of trust certificates will be offered in one block and not disposed of piecemeal. Subscribers paying only the first instalment at time of subscription will be charged 6 per cent interest on all unpaid balances until fully paid. But against this the 6 per cent dividend will be paid to the trust company, so that when the certificates are eventually converted into the stock, the purchaser will receive the full dividends, beginning with the April 1, 1913, payment, for the period up to the time of conversion.

If a Union Pacific stockholder who has subscribed to the certificates sells them in preference to disposing of his holdings of stock in order to retain the certificates, the purchaser will receive the dividends, but it is stated that the price the purchaser pays will be the market quotation plus amount of dividend held by the trust company. In other words, the subscriber to the trust certificates will undoubtedly profit to the extent of receiving 6 per cent upon his money during the period in which he holds the trust certificates.

A great many predictions have been expressed as to the price at which the Southern Pacific trust certificates will be offered for subscription. It has been proposed that it will be 93, and it may be assumed that this figure is approximately correct, it would seem plausible to expect that the underwriting syndicate would take the entire issue at, say, 90, giving it three points profit to provide for necessary expenses in connection with carrying out details of formation and execution. There is always a considerable expense entailed in organizing and carrying out a syndicate agreement and especially so when the amount involved is so large as the Southern Pacific.

Bankers and railroad men express themselves as pleased over the final outcome of the Harriman dissolution proceedings. It undoubtedly is a step in the right direction, as the appointment of a receiver by the court, whose duty would have been only to have disposed of the stock, although not significant in itself, would have created a wrong impression in many circles and doubtless resulted in further depressing both Union and Southern Pacific shares. According to those well informed either of the two companies can earn present dividends without the aid of the other. In other words the Union, for instance, does not need dividends from the \$126,650,000 Southern Pacific stock in order to maintain its 10 per cent dividend.

The road will receive dividends on the Baltimore & Ohio stock which was exchanged for Southern Pacific stock by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this will offset to some extent the loss in dividends on the balance of the Southern Pacific stock held by the trustee for disposition. It is not improbable, however, that stocks of some other non-competing lines may be acquired by the Union Pacific with proceeds derived from the stock sale. This, however, is a matter which remains to be decided upon when the more important details have been settled. But it is pointed out that the present affords excellent opportunities for securing many of the best investment stocks at unusually reasonable quotations. Therefore, when the \$88,000,000 of stock the company will be supplied with a very liberal amount of cash. Assuming that the underwriting price will be 90, the total would reach about \$79,000,000.

On the other hand, should the company decide to hold the cash and utilize it for other purposes, it is safe to assume that it will be so placed as to result beneficially to the road. In such case also the possibility of the company's doing any immediate further financing for improvements, betterments, etc., would be removed and the road would not be called upon to pay the present prohibitive interest rates for time money obligations.

SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet steady, July 9s. 3d; Aug. 9s. 4½d.; Oct-Dec. 9s. 6½d.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 7.)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co.; Lenox.
Birmingham, Ala.—J. J. Burns of Birmingham Shoe Co.; U. S.
Birmingham, Ala.—L. Warner of Lavenman Joseph & Loeb; U. S.
Bradford, Pa.—R. W. Crabbe; U. S.
Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons; 183 Essex st., room 305.
Chicago—U. S. A. J. Corsey and W. J. Corbett of the C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Thorn.
Cincinnati, O.—H. C. Ottlinger of J. F. Ellis Sons; Lenox.
Cincinnati, O.—J. E. Durrell of Durrell Bros.; Copley Plaza.
Cincinnati, O.—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Gloucester.
Columbus, Ohio—J. H. Werner of H. C. Werner Shoe Co.; Tour.
Denver—Mr. House of The May Co.; Winthrop.
Des Moines, Ia.—H. Westling of Mid Western Shoe Co.; U. S.
Detroit, Mich.—J. H. Fyfe & Co.; seashore.
Elkhart, N. Y.—M. H. Friendly of Friendly B. S. Co.; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—V. Caruso; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. E. Rulon of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—F. Canarte of Pons & Co.; seashore.
Havana, Cuba—M. Garcia and Max Yglesias; Essex.
Huntington, Va.—Jeff Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.
Kansas City, Mo.—A. J. Sheridan of Wheeler Sheridan Shoe Co.; Essex.
Kansas City, Mo.—H. B. Williams; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Frank Preston of Hayes Hinson, P. E. M. Scatteredgood & Co.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—C. Anthony of Brown Ross Shoe Co.; U. S.
Lafayette, La.—Litcher Myrick; Essex.
Los Angeles, Cal.—W. H. Fletcher; Essex.
Los Angeles—William Sandler of Golden State Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. F. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Tour.
Memphis, Tenn.—C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; seashore.
Milwaukee—J. G. Hofmeister of Beals Tack Co.; U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—Chas. I. Levy of Wolf & Pitts Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Montgomery, Ala.—H. Edwards; U. S.
Nashville—Byrd and Edwin Murray of Murray Dibley Shoe Co.; Brunswick.
New York, N. Y.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Sons; Tour.
New York, N. Y.—Fred Koch of National Mail Order Co.; Essex.
Oakland, Cal.—J. E. Edwards; U. S.
Parkerburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham Bunker Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scatteredgood & Co.; H. West Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—Geo. DeCon of DeCon Bros.; U. S.
Philadelphia—H. Halpern; U. S.
Philadelphia—Wm. E. Thipton; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Ward; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Bran and H. M. Allard of Bran-Allard Shoe Co.; U. S.
Pittsburgh—H. J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman of Goodman B. S. Co.; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Roanoke, W. Va.—W. Lee Brand of Brand Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swarts and B. E. Weber; Essex.
Sedalia, Mo.—G. K. Mackey; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—C. L. Swarts and B. E. Weber of Wertheimer Swarts & Co.; Lenox.
St. Louis—M. Murray of Nugent & Co.; Tour.
Washington, D. C.—J. Kellogg of Kellogg Kellogg Shoe Co.; 167 Lincoln st.
Toledo, O.—A. Koplikoff; U. S.
Toledo, O.—J. E. Cummins & R. M. Lane of R. M. Lane & Co.; U. S.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French of G. French & Sons; Adams.
Wichita, Kan.—W. C. Atkins; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Auburn, N. Y.—F. L. Rogers of Dunn McCarthy & Co.; friends.
Elizabeth, N. J.—W. F. Finnegan of H. S. Kroder Shoe Co.; Lynn.
St. Louis, Mo.—Paul Hogan of Hamilton Bros. Shoe Co.; U. S.
Trenton, N. J.—W. S. Rendell of Rendell Shoe Co.; 135 Lincoln st.
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 100 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Only a meager volume of business was recorded in the New York turpentine market Saturday, although local operators continued to offer the spirits at 30c per gallon ex-yard, as a majority of paint makers and other leading consumers were still convinced that lower prices are warranted by increasing receipts of new crop goods from the primary markets.

Rosin—Low and medium grades of this gum continue in fair demand but are still being offered at secret concessions by local operators, despite the constantly increasing strength of the Savannah market. The pale grades, however, remain devoid of all except a small jobbing inquiry.

The New York Commercial quotes: Common 84, general sample E 84.10, graded B 84, D 84.25, E 84.40, F 84.50, G 84.50, H 84.50, I 84.60, K 85, M 85.00, N 85.50, WW 86.05.

Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned tar is still in moderate request at \$5.50, while retort tar is also moving moderately freely at \$4.25. Pitch is likewise in growing inquiry at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, \$3.50; spirits, machine, 35½c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$3; virgin, \$3.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. 3d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 30c; sales 942, receipts 1430, exports 1, stock 29,601. Rosin firm; sales 7883, exports 162, stock 28,472. Prices: WW \$6.30 @ 6.40, WG \$6.25 @ 6.30, N \$5.40, M \$4.80, K \$4.40 @ 4.50, I \$4.40, H \$4.40, G \$4.40, F \$4.40, E \$4.30, D \$4.15, B \$4.00.

ATCHISON'S LOADINGS

ATCHISON—Atchison's June loading increased 7 per cent to 8 per cent. Principal increases were grain and fuel. First week in June showed an increase of 12 per cent, and subsequent weeks showed a declining ratio. Last week increased only 4 per cent.

CHICAGO RAILWAYS

CHICAGO—Gross earnings of the Chicago Railways Company in the five months ended June 30, last, show an increase of between 9 and 10 per cent, compared with the corresponding period in 1912.

WORLD STILL NEEDS MUCH MORE MONEY

Flatness in Stock Markets Due to the Fact That Savings Have Not Been Sufficient to Meet New Financing

BETTER TIMES COMING

(By our financial correspondent)

LONDON—News from the stock markets is no more favorable than before. More and more the diagnosis seems to be that the world of finance and commerce in general has, to use a vulgar expression, bitten off more than it can chew. Congestion is the only word that will describe the state. The world's savings have not been enough to finance the world's new enterprises—hence the centers of finance are all choked up with unsubscribed issues of securities. Prices sag and sag; and one market calls to another, "How depressed we all are! Everybody has used up their savings, the harvest is coming on and how are we going to finance it?"

But there is really no cause for acute depression. Things may get worse before they get better—but they will get better, and halcyon times will come again and everything will be flourishing! The very fact that everybody is so cautious just now is a good sign, if only they will keep their heads and not get panicky. What is rotten is going to be cleaned out—is in fact being cleaned out—but all that is sound will last.

A good deal of "underpinning," and replacing rotten timbers with substantial ones, has been going on quietly for some time past. Meanwhile the really sensible broker whose business is sound is grateful just now to be doing no business. He prefers not to make even his office expenses, content to be quiet rather than do business which may turn out badly for himself and his clients. Thus it is that golf greens round London are not so deserted in the early afternoons of ordinary week days as is usually the case.

FINANCIAL NOTES

A \$10,000 lot of United States 2 per cent bonds sold last week at 99.

Total receipts of Suez canal for 1912 were \$27,005,008, an increase of \$363,692. Net profits were \$17,794,923.

Royal Dutch group of oil companies has entered fight for control of German oil trade against Standard Oil Company and a corporation controlled by Deutsche Bank.

William C. Nixon and William M. Biddle have been appointed receivers of "Frisco," succeeding B. L. Winchell. Nixon and Biddle were vice-presidents before receivership. Mr. Winchell was appointed director of traffic of Union Pacific.

Reports to the department of agriculture show that in the fiscal year ended June 30 last there were 57,628,491 animals slaughtered under federal inspection in the 790 slaughtering establishments in 225 cities and towns of the United States. This is an increase of nearly 5,000,000 over the number of animals slaughtered in the previous fiscal year.

AMERICAN PUBLIC UTILITIES GAINS

The earnings statements of the American Public Utilities Company continue to make an excellent showing. For the month ending May 31, 1913, gross earnings from operations were \$166,933 as against \$137,896 for a similar period in 1912, a gain of \$29,037 or 21.05 per cent. The operating expenses were \$96,670, leaving the net earnings from operations for the month \$70,263 as against \$50,216 for a similar period of 1912, an increase of \$20,053, or 39.94 per cent.

For the eight months ended May 31, 1913, the gross earnings from operations were \$1,569,486 as against \$1,376,850 in May, 1912, an increase of \$192,636 or 13.99 per cent. The operating expenses were \$849,350, making the net earnings for the eight months \$720,136 as against \$615,567 in 1912, an increase of \$104,569 or 16.95 per cent.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 202,120 head, a decrease of 25,786 head and were 17,027 head under last year. Deliveries of hogs fell off 41,229 head for the week and 14,618 head for the year. Arrivals of cattle were 17,776 head—smaller than those of the previous week, and were 11,088 head under the same week of 1912. Sheep receipts made a gain of 33,320 head over the preceding week and were 9278 head larger than the corresponding period one year ago.

The following comparative table gives the receipts in detail for the week ended July 5.

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	101,442	142,771	116,090
Cattle	23,557	40,933	34,845
Sheep	77,121	44,292	68,242
Total	202,120	227,996	219,147

GOOD PROGRESS SHOWN BY THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

Intimated That St. Paul Is Accumulating Shares for Purpose of Control of Road—May Be Some Day Merged into One of Great Transcontinentals

NEW YORK—According to despatches from the West now being circulated in Wall street the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad is quietly accumulating Kansas City Southern shares for the purpose of acquiring control of that property. Long ago, the rapidly growing importance of the Gulf roads became apparent to the transcontinental lines. Atchison was first to take advantage of Galveston's export grain trade and shortly afterwards Gulf connections were established by Southern Pacific and Rock Island. Then Union Pacific got hold of the Illinois Central, next the Hill roads took over the Colorado Southern. That left St. Paul out in the cold, as far as a Gulf connection was concerned. Until recently, however, St. Paul has had its hands full with its Pacific Coast extension. With that new mileage now on a paying basis, however, St. Paul has more need than ever for a Gulf connection.

As the St. Paul management usually knows what it is doing, it would not be at all surprising if control of Kansas City Southern would turn up in St. Paul's camp. The St. Paul with its 7500 miles of track operates from Seattle and Tacoma east through the various grain belts to the lake with a line running as far south as Kansas City. The Kansas City Southern operates 765 miles of track in a direct line south from Kansas City to Port Arthur where the company has modern docking facilities, one steamship line sailing for Mexico, one for Porto Rico, four for different parts of Europe and other lines serving a number of various ports along the Atlantic and Gulf states. With the opening of the Panama canal fixed for the autumn, Port Arthur will play an important part in the development of new territory.

When Kansas City Southern was taken out of the hands of a voting trust in 1905, the new management employed engineers to make a thorough investigation of the property. It was thus learned for the first time that the roadbed and equipment had been sadly neglected. It was decided then to create a refunding and improvement bond issue for as the report of the engineers said, "the property was well worth the expen-

diture necessary to rehabilitate it." Since then \$16,000,000 of the refunding and improvement 5s have been sold and the proceeds invested in heavier rails, ties, ballast, warehouses, side tracks, water stations and locomotives and freight cars.

In 1905, the year the voting trust terminated and the shareholders succeeded in recovering control of the property, Kansas City Southern earned \$7900 gross per mile; last year gross earnings per mile amounted to \$11.119. For the 11 months of the current fiscal year, gross and net show gains of \$1,346,000 and \$920,000 respectively over last year. In 1905, the company's surplus over fixed charges amounted to \$790 per mile; last year the surplus over fixed charges amounted to \$1062 per mile. For 1913, that surplus will exceed \$2000 per mile.

In 1905, Kansas City Southern's freight density was 887,108. In those days the company was being held down in its interest of the Harriman lines. Last year Kansas City Southern's freight density was 1,016,738 with the average train load 413 tons compared with 268 tons for 1905. In brief in 1905, Kansas City Southern was worse than standing still; it was falling apart. Today the system is in a prosperous condition with a very promising outlook either under its own management or as part of the St. Paul system.

While Kansas City Southern common and preferred shares have been affected by the rumors of St. Paul buying the company's 5 per cent refunding and improvement bonds are now selling at 95½, the low price of the year, compared with 99 early in the year before bond values began to shrink, 100½ last year and 103 in 1910. The issue has 37 years to run and around present prices the income return on the money invested is 5½ per cent.

If Kansas City Southern stays in the hands of L. F. Loree it will certainly continue to grow as it has since 1905; if St. Paul acquires control of the property its earning power will increase even at a faster rate. That Kansas City Southern will eventually be merged into one of the great transcontinental systems there can be no doubt. Today it is the last of the North and South-independent Gulf roads.

HALF YEAR OF BOND MARKET QUIET PERIOD

NEW YORK—The bond market, for the half year just closed, has been a continued instance of hope deferred. In January there was a moderate improvement and dealers inclined to belief that a turning point had been reached in the downward movement begun as far back as 1909. Net average advance in 25 representative issues for January, however, was only ½ point, and even this disappointing rise proved but a flash in the pan. During February bond dealers bravely tried to persuade themselves that a decline in high-grade preferred stocks would turn investors in those issues to the bond market. Such whistling through the woods lost its comfort, however, when the average for February showed a decline of well over a full point. In March conditions were no better and end of that month found more than another point clipped off. In April confident predictions that issue of \$30,000,000 4½ per cents by St. Paul would surely be taken with gusto proved a boomerang, when the underwriting books closed with a substantial portion still undistributed, the average at the end of April showing a decline of over 1½.

In May the offering of \$45,000,000 50-year corporate stock of the city of New York, at 4½ per cent, afforded a fresh test. An average premium of only a penny eighth over par put a further damper, and again the averages showed a decline. This was continued in June, until end of the half year found the average nearly 4½ below Dec. 31. The close was, however, above the month's lowest.

In spite of this succession of disappointments leading bond dealers were again inclined to take some encouragement from action of the market in June. On present price basis for even the highest grade issues investors are able to buy an income on terms which, by comparison, look highly attractive. But Wall street has little respect for precedents, and until a clearer idea can be had of possibilities involved in tariff changes and currency plans, it must be admitted that the conservative attitude of investors, in the face of this prolonged decline in prices, is not wholly surprising. Should crops prove abundant desire to obtain a return on capital should stimulate investment purchases.

BOYLSTON STREET CARS CHANGE

Boylston street cars will run both ways via Massachusetts and Huntington avenue while Boylston street is being paved between Massachusetts avenue and Exeter street.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 58½c, Mexican dollars 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver steady 26 15-16d, unchanged from Saturday.

WESTERN MONEY RATES CONTINUE FAIRLY STRONG

CHICAGO—There has been no apparent change with respect to the western money market situation during the past week and bankers generally do not look for any change of importance within the next six weeks. It is becoming more evident that the feeling of apprehension in financial circles has practically been eliminated and a stronger degree of sentiment and optimism now exists than has prevailed for some length of time. A minimum rate of discount of 6 per cent is shown on all transactions with the demand for money displaying no abatement as a result of the continued activity in the mercantile and manufacturing trade. No higher rates are looked for between now and the harvesting period, and the firmness that is now maintained is attributed to the fact that the amount of available capital falls short of the demand in the pursuance of business of a legitimate character.

The gradual liquidation of securities is practically the only means of banks being able to increase their surplus while at the same time it is the policy of all leading financial institutions to discourage any intention of expansion on the part of business interests, believing that with the exercise of conservatism and rigid economy, the situation will soon right itself and anything in the way of a stringency in the market will be avoided in the coming fall. Country banks are likewise resorting to close inspection on all loans with the greater portion of the same maturing in the early fall, there is reason to believe that the country institutions will not be obliged to call on the larger centers for funds, at least in not as large a measure as a year ago.

The outflow of currency from the larger banks for the month of June was considerably larger than what was received, but shipments were appreciably lower than for the corresponding week of a year ago.

Bank clearings at St. Louis the past week were somewhat larger than for the corresponding week of last year, reflecting business of a favorable character. Money is in strong demand but banks are of the opinion that they are fully capable of taking care of all legitimate business that may be offered.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Exchanges	\$17,947,500	\$21,633,431
Balances	880,132	1,214,832

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$32,365.

Leading Events of Athletic World

VARSITY MATCH WILL BE FAST ON BOTH SIDES

Annual Cricket Contest Between
Oxford and Cambridge Ex-
pected to Be Even and Close—
Former Team the Favorite

NEW MEN SHOW WELL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The recent performances of the Oxford and Cambridge cricket teams seem to indicate that when the two sides meet at Lords on July 7, 8 and 9 there will be a very keen struggle. At the outset of the season Cambridge appeared to possess a very decided advantage owing to the availability of all but one of last year's team, whereas the Dark Blues could only call upon six or seven of the 1912 eleven. A couple of months practice may, however, produce a considerable change in the relative strength of the teams, because a number of seniors and freshmen at each university have come to the front, so that at present the chances are slightly in favor of Oxford.

The Oxford XI. are a good all-round side, though their batting is considerably better than their bowling. This applies equally to the Cantabs, who possess several very dependable run-getters. Practice matches have not given much indication as to the strength of the teams, though it must be said that neither university has done as consistently well as might have been expected. Individual performances, however, have been good, and both teams are regarded as well above the average.

At Oxford I. P. F. Campbell, the captain, has not had an easy task in the selection of his side, and like the Cambridge captain, Hon. H. C. Mullholland, his difficulty has been to choose to exclude rather than whom to put into the XI. Campbell has awarded Blues to G. R. Colman, A. C. Wilkinson, B. G. Von Melle and P. H. Davies. The three latter are good all round players, Davies and Von Melle being played for bowling, while Colman and Wilkinson who hail from Eton are batsmen of a very high order. Of last year's choice F. H. Knott, I. P. F. Campbell, and R. H. Twining—three very good batsmen—are sure to be in the team again and the wicket keeper will be either the Old Blue E. A. Shaw or R. S. M. White. The remaining three places on the Oxford side rest between the Old Blues R. V. Bardsley and J. N. Fraser, also W. G. K. Boswell, A. L. Hosie and G. V. Peat. It is probable that the full side will not be definitely settled until shortly before the match.

At Cambridge Mullholland has plenty of talent from which to choose, but it is no easy matter for him to complete his side. There is a deal of good batting material but the university bowlers have not done anything very good as yet. Apart from the captain—Mullholland—who is a fine all-round player, R. B. Langdon and S. H. Saville should be in the team for batting, while F. L. Kidd and Hon. F. S. G. Calhorne ought to be certain of their places for all round play. J. H. Naumann and G. A. Fairbank ought to play for their bowling and W. N. Riley is a good bat and useful change bowler who should earn a place in the team. The three other places may fall to G. B. Davies, J. S. F. Morrison, B. S. Cumberledge, K. C. Woodroffe or W. B. Franklin, though the last named should be in the side as wicket keeper, and Davies' recent performances should insure him a place.

If the wicket is fast and true there should be some large scoring in the Varsity match and perhaps the advantage should rest with Oxford, but with the wicket at all difficult the chances should be very level. It is probably many years since the batting of both universities equals has been so strong.

COOK WINS PENTATHLON

CHICAGO—C. C. Cook of the Chicago Athletic Association won the pentathlon yesterday, the concluding feature of the eight days of international athletic games. Cook won the nine points. F. W. Kelley of the University of Southern California was disqualified, with F. V. Belote of the C. A. A., for failing to finish the 1500-meter run. Kelley protested that he was crossed by Belote in a manner which deprived him of all chance to defeat Cook in the 1500-meter, the final event. Cook was first in every event except the javelin, where he finished fifth.

A. A. U. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS

(Scout Outdoor)

100-yd. dash—H. P. Drew, Springfield high school.	10.2	5.0
220-yd. dash—H. P. Drew, Springfield high school.	22.4	5.0
440-yd. dash—C. B. Hark, Chicago A. A.	1:11.5	5.0
880-yd. run—H. P. Drew, Springfield high school.	2:20.1	5.0
1 mile run—N. S. Tabor, Boston A. A.	4:26.5	5.0
3 mile run—Homes Kolehmainen, Irish-American A. C.	16:2.5	5.0
120-yd. hurdles—F. W. Kelly, University of Southern California.	1:52.5	5.0
220-yd. hurdles—C. C. Cook, Chicago A. A.	2:53.5	5.0
3 mile walk—Edward Keuz, Mohawk A. C.	23m. 19.1	5.0
Running high jump—A. W. Richards, Illinois A. C.	6ft. 13.8in.	5.0
Running broad jump—Stiles, Chicago A. A.	22ft. 3.4in.	5.0
Running high, step and jump—Paul Ahern, Irish-American A. C.	17ft. 7.3in.	5.0
Pole vault—S. B. Wagoner, Missouri A. C.	13ft. 8in.	5.0
Shot put—L. A. Whitney, Boston A. A.	49ft. 2.5in.	5.0
Hammer throw—Patrick Ryan, Irish-American A. C.	177ft. 7.3in.	5.0
Weight throw—M. McGrath, Irish-American A. C.	28ft. 5.12in.	5.0
Javelin throw—E. Miller, Irish-American A. C.	132ft. 7.5in.	5.0
Javelin throw—Bruno Brud, Irish-American A. C.	151ft. 3in.	5.0

*Record.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP					
Irish-American A. C.	44	Illinois A. C.	13	Mohawk A. C.	5
Chicago A. C.	27	Missouri A. C.	11	Kansas City	2
Boston A. A.	21	Springfield H. S.	10	Unattached	2
New York A. C.	18	Southern California	8	Long Island A. C.	1

MADE GOOD COLLEGE RECORD FOR 1913



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH BASEBALL NINE

Back row—left to right, Giles, first base; F. Smith, right field; Manager R. E. Grove; Wilson, center field, (captain elect); McKeown, first base; Middle row—Capt. W. J. Allen; McConahy, shortstop; Schenck, third base; Dillon, left field; Baker, catcher; M. M. Edmundson '02, coach. Lower row—Gaw, second base; Riehl, pitcher.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—University of Pittsburgh closed its 1913 baseball season with a record of 11 victories in 21 games. The last game of the season was a 13-inning affair with the West Virginia university nine and was won by Pittsburgh 6-5, the score being a tie at five from the sixth inning until the thirteenth.

The graduate coaching system was installed with the selection of M. M. Edmundson, of the class of 1902 as head coach, and it worked very satisfactorily. Edmundson started the season with but one experienced pitcher, Harenski, and was deprived of his services after the season had advanced two weeks, owing to the player's low scholastic standing. Three young pitchers, Riehl, Greer and Egbert, were then developed by the coach and they all showed up well. Riehl was the only one to receive his letter, however.

Dillon, an outfielder from Bellefonte academy, who starred on the varsity football team last year, was the most consistent batter on the team, his hits usually coming at the psychological moment when the bases were occupied. Baker caught nine ball all season Captain Allen being unable to play. McKeown was developed from an outfielder into a good first baseman. Gaw was a star at second. McConahy at shortstop and Schenck at third both played consistent ball all year. Samuel Wilson in center field and Fred Smith in right worked well with Dillon in the outfield.

The most notable games were with University of Michigan, when the crack Wolverine team was held to a 6-1 score at Ann Arbor, Mich., with Penn State, W. & J. and West Virginia. The 1914 schedule will include games with all the large eastern colleges. Robert E. Grove '14 is again manager and S. B. Wilson '15 of Beaver, Pa., is captain.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB ON ITS WAY TO NORTH HAVEN

CAMDEN, Me.—The pleas of the Eastern Yacht Club squadron for good weather were answered today by the Camden hills which sent down to the western Penobscot a cool, clear northwester. The fog and mists of yesterday were blown far off shore while the big bay and its emerald islands glittered in the bright sunlight.

The racing portion of the fleet made sail early for the special contest for cups offered by Morton F. Plant for sloops and by Harry L. Maxwell of New York for schooners. Much regret was expressed over the inability of these two yachtsmen to be on hand for the contest, but Mr. Plant was represented by his well-known schooner Elena.

The cruising section of the fleet remained at anchor until after lunch time before starting across the bay to the night's anchorage at North Haven. During the day a number of the boats, which had been fog-bound in the harbors of the lower bay, rejoined the squadron.

Several of the steam yachts made trips up the bay as far as Belfast and Bucksport before coming in to North Haven, while others went out into the bay to follow the racers.

For the race today there were three schooners and three sloops. In the two-sloop division the starters were Elena, owned by Morton F. Plant and sailed by Capt. William Dennis; Irolita, owned and sailed by E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia, and Vagrant, owned and sailed by Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York. In the sloop class were the Shinnia, owned by Commodore Robert Treat Paine 2d, and sailed by Francis B. Crowninshield; Dorella II, owned and sailed by George L. Batchelder, and Narcissus, owned and sailed by Alfred Winslow of Boston.

Just before the start the wind shifted to the southwest and the committee was forced to change the course and give the yachts a broad reach of eight miles to Monroe island, an eight mile run before the wind up the bay and a nine-mile beat to the finish of the Rockland breakwater. Three sloops started at 11:10 with the Shinnia in the lead. In the fight for place Skipper Crowninshield beat out Captain Batchelder by five seconds. The Narcissus was a poor third. Five minutes later the three schooners were started with the Irolita well to the windward, but with the Elena reaching the line first. The Vagrant got a poor start, being completely blanketed by the Plant boat. All the yachts carried balloon jib topsails on the run down the bay.

bay and in the first two miles the Elena pulled away from the rest of the fleet and took the lead. The yachts turned the first mark at Monroe island shortly before noon in the following order: Elena, Irolita, Vagrant, Shinnia, Dorella and Narcissus.

The Elena was 1m. 40s. ahead of the Irolita to the first turn. On the run to the leeward all the yachts set spinners to port, but as the wind had lightened somewhat, rather poor time was made. The schooner Sea Fox came up the lower bay during the forenoon and anchored inside the breakwater at Rockland at 11:30. She was too late for the race.

HENLEY REGATTA FOR 1913 ENDED

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—Racing at Henley ended most successfully on Saturday evening. Once again Jesus College, Cambridge, were the runners up for the grand, though they were somewhat easily defeated by Leander by a length. Lady Margaret, Cambridge, won the Wyfold, and Oriol, Oxford, the Thames cup. In the diamond sculls, the Tasmanian, McVilly, won comfortably. First Trinity, Cambridge, defeated Trinity, Oxford, for the Lady's plate and then in the Stewards cup New College, Oxford, beat the Maitland Club after a foul, for which the Germans were responsible. In the silver goblets events Trinity Hall, Cambridge, defeated Old Etonians and finally Pembroke, Cambridge, beat University Oxford for the visitors cup.

PLAY TEACHER BEGINS SEASON

Daily instruction in organized play for boys and girls begins today at Lexington at the playground, which has just been formally opened.

Miss Mary Sherburne is the instructor, having been appointed last week at a special meeting of the park commissioners. She will direct the play from 9 to 12 in the mornings and from 2 to 5 o'clock afternoons.

SEABRIGHT TOURNEY STARTS

NEW YORK—With all the leading lawn tennis players of the East entered including W. A. Larned, the former champion, play starts today in the annual tournament of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club at Seabright, N. J. The chief trophy of the singles division is the Achelis challenge cup. Larned will not play in the singles but will be paired with G. L. Wrenn, Jr., in the doubles division.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco 4, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 4, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 1, Portland 3.
Oakland 9, Venice 3.
Oakland 9, Venice 2.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION

New Haven 2, Holyoke 1.
New York 7, Bridgeport 2.
Waterbury 4, Pittsfield 3.
NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Utica 7, Troy 4.
Elmira 8, Wilkesbarre 5.

EASTERN TEAMS IN THE AMERICAN GO WEST TUESDAY

Philadelphia Athletics Have
Hardest Schedule of Week as
They Will Have to Face
Cleveland First of Trip

STANDING TO DATE

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	P. C.
Philadelphia	38	18	.682
Cleveland	48	29	.623
Washington	41	33	.554
Chicago	42	36	.538
Boston	35	35	.500
St. Louis	31	40	.438
Detroit	30	49	.380
New York	20	50	.286

RESULTS SATURDAY
Philadelphia 7, Boston 6.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 5.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cleveland 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 7, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 2, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston (two games).
Washington at New York.
Detroit at St. Louis.

Today finds the eastern clubs playing the eastern and the western in the American league for the last time previous to the second invasion of the western circuit by the eastern teams for the season of 1913. This is next to the last time the eastern teams will visit the West this summer and the result of the games played at this time is sure to have an important bearing on the championship aspirations of the four teams now appearing to have a chance at the pennant.

Following today's games, the eastern teams will devote tomorrow to traveling no games being scheduled for that day in any part of the circuit.

This week will find the Athletics having the hardest games to play in the West as Cleveland is to be the opposing team for three days to be followed by Detroit for the balance of the week. Cleveland is not only the present runner-up to the Athletics, but the team appears to be the most serious contender for the place now held by Manager Mack and his men. These two teams are playing remarkably strong baseball, and the winner of a majority of the games to be played on this trip will gain quite an advantage over the other in the matter of confidence.

Chicago and Washington, the other first-division teams, will have matters rather easy as the former will be playing New York while the latter meets Detroit. These are the two weakest teams in the league and both Chicago and Washington should gain some on the two leaders.

This trip will mean much to Boston as it may eliminate the team as a championship possibility. At the present time the team appears to be entirely out of the running and it is hard to see how it can work up into first place before the end of the season. The Athletics are going in their 1911 form and it will take a tremendous slump on the part of Philadelphia and a wonderful brace on the part of the Red Sox to get the latter into first place. The schedule for the full week follows:

Monday—Philadelphia at Boston (two games). Washington at New York (two games). Detroit at St. Louis.

Tuesday—Open date.

Wednesday—Boston at St. Louis. New York at Chicago. Philadelphia at Cleveland. Washington at Detroit.

Thursday—Boston at St. Louis. New York at Chicago. Philadelphia at Cleveland. Washington at Detroit.

Friday—Boston at St. Louis. New York at Chicago. Philadelphia at Cleveland. Washington at Detroit.

Saturday—Boston at Chicago. New York at St. Louis. Philadelphia at Detroit. Washington at Cleveland.

Sunday—Boston at Chicago. New York at St. Louis. Philadelphia at Detroit. Washington at Cleveland.

TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN	AV.	NATIONAL	AV.
Jackson, Cleve.	396	McDonald, Phil.	347
Cobb, Det.	390	Konners, Pitts.	342
Speaker, Bos.	375	Hyatt, Pitts.	333
Hendrickson, Bos.	361	Handall, N. Y.	332
Collins, Phil.	345	Humphries, Chi.	330
Beal, Cleve.	342	Vingling, Brook.	329
Leahy, Cleve.	340	Caray, Phil.	328
Stovall, St. L.	321	Daubert, Brook.	341
Strunk, Phil.	320	Wingo, St. L.	333
McInnis, Phil.	317	Vox, Pitts.	329

TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

S. B.	AV.	S. B.	AV.
Miller, Wash.	43	Myers, Bos.	32
Robinson, Phil.	40	Robert, Phil.	31
Speaker, Bos.	37	Doyle, N. Y.	29
Collins, Phil.	27	Marsans, Cin.	29
Bush, Det.	26	Gray, Pitts.	18
Mortlary, Det.	22	Huggins, St. L.	17
Austin, St. L.	22	Burns, N. Y.	17
Rath, Cin.	21	Beschler, Cin.	16
Cobb, Det.	21	Merkle, N. Y.	16
Oldring, Phil.	21	Herzog, N. Y.	16

TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

Runs	AV.	Runs	AV.
Collins, Phil.	67	Huggins, St. L.	50
Baker, Phil.	62	Konnelly, St. L.	47
Speaker, Bos.	60	Caray, Phil.	45
Jackson, Cleve.	59	Robert, Phil.	45
Stotten, St. L.	54	Leahy, Cleve.	44
Oldring, Phil.	53	Merkle, N. Y.	44
Hopper, Bos.	52	Bocher, Cin.	42
Bush, Det.	51	Handall, N. Y.	41
Johnston, Cleve.	48	Doyle, N. Y.	41
Stovall, St. L.	47	Stengel, Brook.	41
Williams, St. L.	42	Safer, Cin.	40

TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN	W	L	P. C.
Boehling, Washington	7	0	1.000
Plank, Philadelphia	14	2	.875
Houck, Philadelphia	8	4	.667
Johnson, Washington	18	5	.778
Bender, Philadelphia	10	3	.769
Collins, Boston	3	3	.500
Gregg, Cleveland	15	3	.833
Brown, Philadelphia	10	4	.714
St. Louis	10	4	.700
Falkenberg, Cleveland	11	5	.687

NATIONAL

TEN LEADING PITCHERS			
AMERICAN			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boehling, Washington	7	0	1.000

SEE NEW YORK WINNER AGAIN IN THE NATIONAL

Western Clubs Start in Tuesday
On Their Second Swing
Around the Eastern Circuit
for the Season of 1913

SCHEDULE FOR WEEK

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	P. C.
New York	40	25	.615
Philadelphia	40	25	.615
Chicago	40	34	.541
Cincinnati	33	32	.500
Pittsburgh	33	39	.458
St. Louis	32	41	.438
Boston	28	40	.412
Cincinnati	27	47	.365

RESULTS SATURDAY
New York 3, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 12, Cincinnati 6.
St. Louis-Pittsburgh, postponed.

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Chicago 6, St. Louis 0.
Second game forfeited to St. Louis, 9 to 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Cincinnati 4.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia (two games).
New York at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Followers of the National league are today looking forward to the coming invasion of the eastern circuit by the western clubs. This will be the second time that the western teams have gone around the eastern circuit this year and next to the last time they will invade it. The series starts tomorrow.

Today finds the eastern teams playing the eastern, with Cincinnati playing Pittsburgh as the only game in the West.

That New York will easily repeat its performances of 1911 and 1912 and again win the National league pennant is the general opinion of those who have followed the work of the teams in this league during the past two weeks. Philadelphia and Brooklyn are the only teams that appear to have a chance to displace the Giants, and Manager McGraw's men have so outclassed these two teams in their recent series that it is hard to see how they are to be serious contenders for first place.

Chicago appears to be the only one of the western clubs with a chance to keep up in the first division. The Cubs are the strongest of the western clubs now that Pittsburgh will have to go along without Pitches O'Toole, and it would not seem a very rash prophecy to say the first division teams will finish the season as they stand to date.

The race for the places in the second division promises to be even better than that in the first. There is very little difference in the strength of the four teams now in that section and the margin is so small that a complete revision of the present order might easily take place. As Boston will be meeting the western teams, that club should improve its standing, as the nine appears to be fully as strong as any of the western teams and its record against them has been better than .500. The schedule for the week follows:

Monday—Boston at Philadelphia (two games). New York at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Tuesday—St. Louis at Boston. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. Chicago at New York. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Wednesday—St. Louis at Boston. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. Chicago at New York. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Thursday—St. Louis at Boston. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. Chicago at New York. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Friday—St. Louis at Boston. Cincinnati at Brooklyn. Chicago at New York. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

Saturday—Pittsburgh at Boston. Chicago at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at New York. St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Sunday—Pittsburgh at Boston. Chicago at Brooklyn. Cincinnati at New York. St. Louis at Philadelphia.

MINOR PITCHERS SHOW FORM

CHICAGO—Pitchers in the American Association are going better than those in any of the other leagues, major and minor, and the association will be watched for the rest of the season by major league managers eager to strengthen their pitching staffs. Davis of Columbus shut out Indianapolis without a hit last week and earlier in the season Vaughan of Kansas City pitched a no-hit game. Fourteen no-hit games have been pitched in the Association since it was organized.

DISBROW MAKES WORLD'S RECORD

SIoux City, Ia.—Louis Disbrow has established a new world's record for 12 miles on a flat dirt track at the Sioux City Speedway, covering the distance in 9m. 20.45s. The old record was 10:48, made by Disbrow on the Lakeside, Cal., course. His average speed was 77½ miles an hour. Disbrow won the 48-mile race, the feature event. His time was 40m. 11s.

CHESS TOURNEY ENDS

NEW YORK—The second round of the masters' chess tourney concluded late last night and furnished a surprise when Dr. Adair defeated Charles in a protracted sitting of 90 moves. Marden easily beat Berhoff, Kupchik outplayed Grommer, Bernstein defeated Phillips and Black, after an exciting game, won from Beynon in 54 moves.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Providence 7, Baltimore 2.
Jersey City 7, Newark 1.
Jersey City 7, Newark 4.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

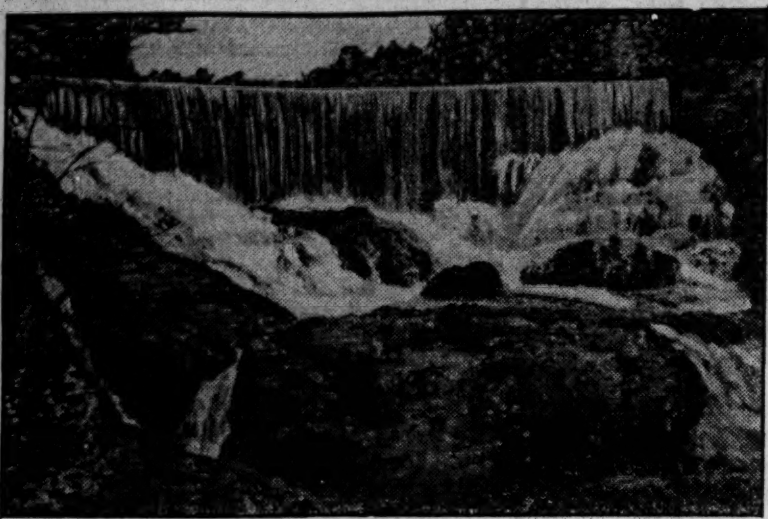
Mobile 1, Memphis 0.
Nashville 5, Montgomery 0.
New Orleans 5, Birmingham 1.
Birmingham 7, New Orleans 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Indianapolis 8, Columbus 3.
Toledo 17, Louisville 7.
Kansas City 10, Milwaukee 0.
Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 1.
St. Paul 6, Minneapolis 3.

THE HOME FORUM

FALLS NEAR PLAINFIELD, N. J.



PLAINFIELD, N. J., is situated on the fringe of the Watchung mountains and the homes of the city climb the slopes. A. H. Lewis writing of the city's future in 1895 thought it not impossible that the summer homes of Plainfield might sometime reach along the famous "drive" as far as Washington rock, the splendid outlook, where Washington stood to watch the British fleet in Amboy bay. The above view shows Wetumpka falls, in "the Notch" at Watchung, a hamlet not far from Plainfield.

Maine's Indian Legacy

"Dear 'Lady of the Arctostaphylos,'
Wilt come in my birchbark with me?
I'm off in the wilds of Sebecook,
And yearning to wander with thee.

A word, and Katahdin shall listen,
Chesuncook its echoes shall shake,
And Spurdunbunk's ripples shall glisten,
And Matagamonis awake.

On Squawpan we'll dream as we paddle,
Unsumtun's shadows, deep-sunk,
[Shall cool us; our thoughts shall not
addle,
Not even on Matchunkemunk.

Far Chemuasabamitook's current
Shall float us to Allegash down,
No civilization deterrent
Shall keep us from Carratunk town.

Reboois, and then Mattawamkeag,
Shall see us, and Skowhegan too.
Pameedecook and Passadumkeag
Shall lavish their beauties on you.
—Francis B. Keene in "Life."

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Camera Shows College Boys and Girls

Toward the end of June the newspapers all begin to fill up with pictures of college boys and girls. There are pictures of athletics, in which girls are not so many, since their choice of sports is more limited, but in which they are pictured in a state of as great zest and effort to succeed as the men show. A young golf champion, a girl, stands at the end of her stroke, toes turned in and one foot set perpendicular to the ground—a shocking predicament for a young lady to be discovered to the public in, so the early Victorian damsel would doubtless have thought. A tennis champion shows her teeth in a laugh, which is not so much joy in the game as a twist-

TRUSTY HAT PIN NEVER FAILS

THE hat pin is much in evidence these days, both in its actual physical proportions and in print. This is as it should be. Lovely woman is advancing to her rightful place of fraternal cooperation with man in the affairs of nations and it is fitting that her chief accoutrement and weapon should begin to be known for what it is or is not. If the hat pin is the emblem of what is frivolous and selfish in femininity, down with it. Let it be pruned to an innocuous and futile half inch by city ordinances or state laws. If on the other hand the hat pin is a valuable addition to the armory of humanity, to the workshop, the office and the home, let its less friendly capacities be multiplied by a shield, as the sword in its sheath, but let its long imperious length remain to testify what triumphs woman has won in her long struggle of the years with how slender a weapon.

The hat pin connotes ostrich feathers and other plumes and egrettes and flowers; chanted hats of a single fowl, peach baskets with the fruit on the outside. It hints the monster picture hat which first made my lady as dashing as ever she was known of Gainsborough and then spread on and eclipsed her into a marvel and mystery—a marvel that one small head could carry all that millinery. Later it began to declare my lady's thrift. For when the long hat pins began to protrude self-assertingly it was because the pin was too long for the hat and woman was loath to replace it. A woman can do anything with a hat pin. She can pick a lock, open a can of beans on a picnic; she can write and sew with it at a pinch; she can dig potatoes; she can almost play billiards with it. She can manage a balky horse and eject a tramp. Indeed woman's ingenuity deserves a larger armory. If she can accomplish what she has with only pins and needles what can she not do when she may choose unrestricted from the whole catalogue of masculine implements?

Ancient Chinese Etiquette Applicable Today

Covered with bright red, the favorite color of the Chinese, a little volume entitled "Instruction for Chinese Women and Girls" has been translated by Mrs. S. L. Baldwin, an American lady, as an interesting example of many of the refined and lovely ideas of the Chinese, ideas that have been cherished as household wisdom for 1800 years and more. The book is a translation of one of the Chinese classics and was written by Lady Tsao in the first year of the Christian era. She was a notable literary woman of that far-off time and perhaps no greater sign of the antiquity of the Chinese civilization exists than the fact that this book of quaintly specific directions for right conduct on the part of all Chinese ladies and girls does not read out of date today to those who have any knowledge of the home life in China.

We read, for example, in the chapter on gentleness and harmony that women should learn to follow the first rule for the family's prosperity which is to follow peace. Obedience is her next lesson. If she is reproved, let her receive it meekly without anger. "Do not any wrong; middle not; This is not your affair. Live in peace both with your superiors and your inferiors. Whether it is or not, let it be all the same to you; whether long or short, never mind, do not quarrel." This is a familiar proverb, teaching contentment under all circumstances. In exchanging courtesies with neighbors, "have a true heart and a pleasant face." "When it is time to talk, talk; when it is time to do, do. Let not other people's business enter your doors."

Love Is All

And hope, endurance, faith, ye fail,
But love an everlasting crown receiveth
For she is hope and fortitude and faith,
Who all things hopeth, beareth and believeth.
—Ruskin.

ing grin of sharp effort. Again she stands with her racket swung out of sight behind her shoulder in a queer squared attitude that looks impossible, except that the camera has caught it that way.

The expression of the men at the end of the 100 yard dash at the intercollegiate meet is especially well caught. The winner seems to be leaping over the tape with a flourish of triumph. One hand is in the air, and his face is full of laughter, genuine, unforced mirth. The second is plunging straight out of the picture, fists clenched behind him, head down, teeth set. He has plainly put in his last ounce of effort and is hardly a foot-length behind the laughing winner. The third runner seems to be running in the best form of all, a splendid and sturdy figure, with intent look. He will not care greatly because he came in only third. The fourth, again, looks as if he were hurling himself in at the last gasp, in vain hope of leaping over the tape ahead of his neighbors. The man last in this group appears to have thrown both arms back and to be lying back on his final impulse, conscious that it is useless to force himself further. It is as if his feet were running on and his shoulders and arms giving it all up with a significant gesture.

The man who has broken the world's amateur record in the mile run comes over the tape looking as if he would hardly set out on another mile instant. The man second to him however, and very near, looks comparatively at ease. The man who wins the hurdle race goes over the bar with gleaming teeth, eyebrows lifted to his hair and arms far flung in a most splendid correlation of bodily effort. His bent knees and curving back indicate the victory of his leap.

Most Popular Book

The average Christian has little knowledge of the work done in Bible distribution, says the Baptist Standard. It is the most popular book in the world and every year there are as many Bibles sold as the total sales of the 10 most popular novels. In its centenary year the great Bible society of the world issued 6,000,000 copies, and the three great Bible societies of the world sent out 9,000,000 copies in a single year. The output for a century has been estimated at 316,000,000.

Nature Lovers

Those who love nature can never be dull. They may have other temptations; but at least they will run no risk of being beguiled, by ennui, idleness or want of occupation, "to buy the merry madness of an hour with the long penitence of after-times." The love of nature, again, helps us greatly to keep ourselves free from those mean and petty cares which interfere so much with calm and peace of mind. It turns "every ordinary walk into a morning or evening sacrifice."—John Lubbock.

Incontrovertible Proof

The reading class was in session and the word "furlough" occurred. Miss Thatcher, the teacher, asked if any little boy or girl knew the meaning of the word.

"One small hand was raised and shaken vigorously.
"Furlough means a mule," said the child.

"Oh, no, it doesn't," said the teacher.
"Yes, m'am," insisted the little girl, "I have the book at home that says so."
Miss Thatcher told the child to bring the book to school. The next morning the child came armed with a book and triumphantly showed a picture of an American soldier, riding a mule, under which was printed:
"Going home on his furlough."—New York Post.

From "Songs of Innocence"

Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
Gave thee life and bid thee feed?
By the stream and o'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing, woolly, bright;
Gave thee such a tender voice,
Making all the vales rejoice?
Little lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
—William Blake.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Rosebud

A young green rosebud once appeared
Upon a rose tree small;
It was so late, the summer feared
It wouldn't bloom at all.

The summer was in deep despair,
"What shall I do?" she cried;
"Of all my blossoms, here and there,
This rosebud is my pride."

The rosebud looked a trifle sad;
"Oh, Summer dear," said she,
"I'll bloom at once, when I have had
Three kisses given me."

The summer set herself to think,
And then she told the sun;
He nodded, kissed the rosebud pink,
And, smiling, said, "That's one!"

Then next the summer told the breeze;
He well knew what to do.
He kissed the rosebud, 'neath the trees,
And whispered, "That makes two!"

Rosalie came through the soft gloom
Of twilight's dusky hour;
"Tut, tut!" she cried, "why don't you
bloom?
You naughty little flower!"

She kissed the trembling petals, while
The summer cried, "That's three!"
The rosebud gave a happy smile,
And bloomed at Rosalie!
—Carolyn Wells in St. Nicholas.

Boy Surveyor on California Ranch

A boy writes this capital letter from California:
I am in the southern part of California on a survey party with the largest land owners and stock raisers in the United States.

The ranch I am on is known as the Buttonwillow ranch and contains some 500,000 acres. It carries 250,000 head of cattle, besides many thousands of head of sheep, horses and hogs. The main ranch buildings are located at Buttonwillow station and consist of about \$25,000 worth of real estate. We have a camp about 15 miles northwest of the ranch headquarters. There are about 50 men in our camp, but most of them are in the construction division. We are putting through a large drainage canal, which will connect two lakes and

Picture Puzzle



What word meaning to dine?
ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
Vacation.

NEW YORK HOUSE MADE OVER

ONE walks along the streets of New York and receives the fantastic impression that some giant architect has made for the city thousands of houses in replica. These dismal brownstone buildings are so like without, and alas! so like within, that one wonders how their owners know their homes one from another. I have had the pleasure of making over many of these gloomy barracks into homes for other people, and last year I made one over for myself, says a writer in Harpers Bazar.

The house is narrow in the extreme, and the secret of its successful renovation is plenty of windows and light color and mirrors—mirrors—mirrors! It has been called the "Little House of Many Mirrors" for so much of its spaciousness and charm is the effect of skillfully-managed reflections.

The remaking of the house was very interesting. I tore away the ugly street stairs and centered the entrance door in a little stone-paved courtyard, framed with a high iron railing, bordered with box trees. Through the great green front door you enter the entrance hall, a cool apartment of ivory-paneled walls and black and white marble floor. Opposite you, as you enter, there is a wall

fountain with a background of mirrors. The only gay color in this hall is in the blue and gold Chinese rug. Everything else is white, cream, dark green and black.

A glass door leads to the inner hall and stairway, which I consider the best thing in the house. Instead of the usual steep and gloomy stairway here is a graceful spiral stair which runs straight up through the center—not the side of the little hall. On the second floor there is the drawing room, a great softly-colored room full of sunshine and light. The dominant color is rose. Back of the drawing room is the dining room, with walls and woodwork of flat gray. The pictures are set into the wall with gray moldings. The furniture is painted gray. The rug is a glorious Chinese weaving of rose and blue and dull yellow.

The Perfect

Sighs for the perfect: Far and fair it lies;
It hath no half-fed friendships, perishing feet;
No partial insights, no averted eyes,
No loves unmet.
—Mary C. A. Hudson.

LAW OF LIFE AND LOVE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE spiritual law of Life declares everything unlike God to be non-existent. The spiritual law of Life, dooms to self-destruction all false mortal mental pictures, whether they claim existence in a mortal's so-called mind or body; whatever they call themselves—dreams or entities, health or disease, brain, blood or flesh, pleasure, pain, anger or hate—matters not to the law of God which is good altogether, which reflects good, thinks good, acts good.

Surely if ever a man on earth had good true thoughts and did good deeds it was Christ Jesus as he went about among the children of men relieving them of all manner of ills. Yet he claimed no good in or of himself. He constantly credited his Father with doing the works. "What shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" Jesus immediately corrected the young man's standard of thinking by saying, "Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God." What a lesson this has been for mankind to ponder over during the centuries! How clear the Master's words are today in the light of Christian Science, which teaches the oneness or unity of good, that is, God, omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence!

Pride, fear, belief in personal goodness, love of ceremonies and customs found Jesus' rebuke a lash. Criticism and evil words were aroused by his stand for divine Principle. Error's verdict was that he worked under a law of the devil or evil. Has not every child solving his first problems in some subject of mathematics had moments of discouragement, of fear, of disbelief and

impatience directed against the law or rule by which he was solving his problem? The rule seemed "hard," tiresome, or inadequate, and anything but good. Yet it was clear to his teacher or to another older grown, that the rule was true and beneficent, a wise guide to the solution of the question in hand. As the beginner understood the rule, his mistake became null and non-existent, the rule applied with understanding destroying nothing but simply bringing out the harmonious relations demanded by it. Jesus said that he came not to destroy the law but to fulfill it. This law is the law of Love, Mind, Spirit. It is the rule of divine Principle and the student of Mrs. Eddy's book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" learns to work out of the problems of mortal existence (an erroneous sense of existence as dwelling apart from God) by obedience to divine Principle.

All are under the law of Spirit, the royal law of Love. All may not realize this and receive at once the benefit of understanding true law, but according to Christian Science we see that no exception is made of any man, woman or child. Compared to the estimated age of the world, it has not been many years, since the truth about the shape of the earth has been known. There was a time when all human beings of whatever race or nation believed the earth to be flat. Appearances justified this belief and investigation had not contradicted it. As far as the thinking of mortals could make a thing true, the earth was flat. Yet we know today that it was not. If what mortals believed in the old days to be true had been true

chaos would have resulted. The fact was that even while the people were believing, the earth to be flat they were living under a higher law, the law of Love, reflected in system and orderly movement, a beneficent protective law, shielding all humanity in spite of the concert of false belief and opinion.

When Newton saw the apple fall from the tree he grasped the law back of the ordinary occurrence. There was some reason why the apple did not fly out or up, and why it and all other bodies within a certain distance from the earth should take a course in the direction of the earth. So Mrs. Eddy in her experiences which led to the discovery of the law of Life looked away from the physical and saw the beneficent law of Love, all-inclusive, and every phase of its opposite as inert, powerless, non-existent. Mortals wasting their time in passing pleasures, eagerly engaged in seeking possessions, filled with hatred, revenge, jealousy or false laws of health, are not receiving the full benefit of the spiritual law, though all the life or good or love or truth they reflect are manifestations of this law. But until the human consciousness is changed and through understanding of divine Principle, good, men awaken to their true position, the manifestation of health and holiness is retarded. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 379): "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind." Law can have nothing to do with matter nor material evidence. The rights of mankind are under divine control and are manifested as harmony when men recognize God as divine Principle.

Moses is called the law-giver. The history of his writing down the ten commandments shows us in Christian Science that this man was mighty in his glimpse of God. Spiritually discerned, these commandments regenerate. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 340): "The First Commandment is my favorite text," and on page 467, "The first demand of this Science is, 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' This me is 'Spirit.' This first commandment understood and brought out in one's daily life changes the basis of life from the material to the spiritual. One's whole outlook changes from phases of thought that would lead to death and destruction to thoughts and acts which usher in eternal life. As Paul said, the 'law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus' makes 'free from the law of sin and death.'"

FIRST EXPRESS CAR WAS A VALISE

THERE was no such thing as an organized express service in the United States 75 years ago. Last year the half dozen great express companies of America carried more than 200,000,000 parcels. The express idea was originated by a keen-witted Boston Yankee, William F. Harnden, says a writer in the New York Sun. He had been a railroad conductor on the old Boston & Worcester, which later became a part of the Boston & Albany line. Obligated to make a change, he cast about for something easier to do. He could ride on the railroads for nothing owing to his acquaintance among railway men. The crystallization of his idea was an advertisement which appeared in the daily newspapers of New York and Boston on Feb. 23, 1839.

In this advertisement Harnden told of arrangements with the Providence railroad and the New York boat company whereby he would travel from Boston to New York, and vice versa, four times a week, taking care of all small packages that might be entrusted to his care and seeing them safely delivered. Then followed his office addresses: 9 Court Street, Boston, and 1 Wall Street, New York.

Harnden did not have a car at first except in his imagination. But he had one perfectly good valise and this sufficed to hold all the packages for some time. He styled himself "the original expressman." His backer was a New York hotel man. Harnden's first competitor was a Vermont grocer, Alvin Adams, the founder of the Adams Express Company.

Harnden's partner, Wells, started a line between Albany and Buffalo. William C. Fargo, a former railroad man, was Wells' agent at the latter point. The two formed a partnership in the early '50s, and the Wells Fargo & Co.'s express came into existence. Even from the first, for some unknown reason, the company was omitted after Wells. The American Express Company was established by Livingston & Co. and Wells & Co. in 1850. In 1854 Harnden's old concern was taken in by the Adams Express Company.

In those booming days, when the flood rush to California was on and the gold of treasure had to be carried eastward, the express companies got an impetus that assured their permanence. Now their field has broadened far beyond the mere carrying of packages, although that still is an enormous industry. An express company today will act as your agent for doing any sort of business authorized by law, from redeeming pawned articles to issuing bills of exchange or drafts that are good all over the world.

Franklin Letters Show His Homely Wit

Benjamin Franklin is known as a wit as well as a philosopher. His daughter once wrote him to send her from Paris some lace and feathers, which extravagance on her part, he says, "distracted me as much as if you had put salt into my strawberries." And he adds, as quoted in the Youths Companion:

"As you say you should 'have great pride in wearing anything I send, and showing it as your father's taste,' I must avoid the opportunity of doing that with either lace or feathers. If you wear your cambric ruffles as I do, and take care not to mend the holes, they will come in time to be lace; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every cock's tail."

In another letter, beginning "My Dear Sally," he says, "The clay medallion of me you say you gave to Mr. Hopkinson was the first of the kind made in France. A variety of others have been made since of different sizes, some to be set in the lids of snuff boxes, and some so small as to be worn in rings; and the number sold is incredible. These, with the pictures, busts, and prints of which copies upon copies are spread everywhere, have made your father's face as well known as that of the moon; so that he durst not do anything that would obligate him to run away, as his phiz would discover him wherever he should venture to show it. It is said by learned etymologists that the name doll, for the images children play with, is derived from the word idol. From the number of dolls now made of him, he may be truly said, in that sense, to be i-doll-ized in this country."

The Little Farm

The twentieth century will recognize the little farm as one of the most civilizing influences among the social forces, declares Little Farms magazine.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

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ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

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BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 7, 1913

The Duma Gaining in Strength

ONE OF the most interesting developments, of a domestic nature, noticeable in Europe at the present moment, is the steady return of the Russian Duma to a more independent and democratic course of conduct, in spite of every effort on the part of the government to divert the drift. The first Duma of 1906, with its every member filled full with indignant protest, and seized of a great determination to wrest from autocracy a full and free constitution, may have seemed to effect little beyond its own dissolution after two months of unprecedented strife. The ideal, however, of liberty which struggled up and out of that strange assembly has never been lost. The Duma of today is steadily, if very slowly, working back to it. "Make a man a peer," said a great mid-Victorian politician, "and whatever his politics before, you set him in the drift toward torism." The reverse may be said to be true of the Russian Duma. The drift is set steadily in the opposite direction.

Seven years ago the first Duma defied the government and snapped its fingers in the face of authority, but Russian bureaucracy replied by clearing the house and closing the doors. Three years later a tamed assembly, from which all possible elements of a liberal tendency had been carefully excluded, toiled to register the wishes of the authorities, or if it ever took an excursion into the realm of spontaneous action, it was but to trample on some liberty or institute some new oppression. To many it seemed that the thick cloud of dull stagnation, which had lifted for a brief moment, was settling down over the country, and then came the fourth Duma. And the fourth Duma is not quite so meek or quite so submissive, and there is much significance in the present deadlock between the national assembly and the government. True, the subject matter in dispute is small enough. The fact that the Deputy Markoff virtually called the finance minister a thief is too personal to be important, but the fact that the Duma by a unanimous vote refused to allow its president to apologize, remained unmoved whilst all the members of the government left the chamber in a body, and simply proceeded with the next business, speaks much for the change which has come over the temper of the assembly. It is of course only a beginning. Bureaucracy, with all that that word has come to mean in Russia, was never so apparently all-powerful as at this moment. But history affords no instance of the failure of a higher ideal, once apprehended, to ultimately establish itself, and the final triumph of the democratic ideal is no more in doubt in Russia than it is anywhere else. Vox populi may not always be vox Dei, but it is more so the world over today than it was yesterday, and the end is certain.

An Unsatisfied American Yearning

ANOTHER case has recently come to light in which an American tourist, apparently in the greatest enjoyment otherwise of his European experience, has taken his departure suddenly for America, simply because of his yearning, not for his native shores, not for his native air, not for his national flag, but for pie. Again the story is told that this is no isolated occurrence, that hundreds, perhaps thousands of Americans annually abandon their tours through Great Britain and the continent, ostensibly for other reasons, but in reality because they are unable to find abroad anything that will satisfy their longing for homemade pie. Many of these, it is said, are persons of force of character, men and women who never give way to mere impulse, who display under all ordinary conditions the most admirable self-control. If from the far West they have been known by their friends to resist the call of the sagebrush, if from the middle West the call of the cornfield, if from the South the call of the canebrake, if from the East the call of lobster, the oyster and the little neck clam. Only when they yearn for homemade pie do they become listless, abstracted, restless and morose.

Thus, observers say, the scenery of the Alps, the ruins of Italy and Greece, the art palaces, the museums, the streets and boulevards of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, utterly fail to arouse their interest. They will go for days without speaking to their companions. They wander aimlessly about with a faraway look in their eye. Europe, with its countless delights is as nothing to them. Waking or sleeping they are yearning for pie, and they refuse to smile until they are aboard ship and sailing to the one land in the world where pie, properly so-called, is possible.

Many imagine it is the joy of coming back to home and friends that lights up so brilliantly the faces of the returning tourists as they descend the gangplank. The impression has prevailed that it is the tall buildings, the skyline, the familiar noises on the dock, the street cries, the bustle and tumult of American life, that cause the homecomer's smile to grow brighter and wider from the time of leaving the ship to the time of reaching the hotel, the cafe or the home. We are told now that native scenes and environment have nothing to do with it, that the source of all the joy is the thought that pie is again within reach. It appears to be a national yearning, a patriotic sentiment, an inborn native desire, that nothing save actual contact with the highest expression and development of the art of pie-making can satisfy.

It has been decided by government experts that the Declaration of Independence—meaning the original document—will keep longer if placed in a vacuum. There will be no popular objection to the adoption of this method of preservation providing a vacuum large enough to accommodate it can be found in the department of state building. It should be understood, of course, that a vacuum is not exactly a vacancy, in the ordinary Washington sense.

It is unnecessary to say that the Russian educators now in the United States, and inquiring into American educational methods, will be afforded all the facilities possible for the carrying on of their investigation. It is unfortunate, however, that they should have come here in the vacation season.

OF SOUTH AMERICAN railroad projects one of the most interesting is the connection contemplated by the Antioquia Legislature between the Cauca and Atrato rivers. Part of this plan is the improvement of navigation at the mouth of the Atrato for ocean-going steamers and the systematic colonization of the gulf of Uraba region. The circumstance that the plan is backed by the progressive and wealthy department of Antioquia whose capital, Medellin, is the principal commercial center of the republic, is in itself a promise of success.

Politically and economically, nationally and internationally, anything that will tend to develop the tremendous but almost unknown resources of the Atrato and its affluents and link the Uraba region to the rest of Colombia must be of the utmost importance on the eve of the completion of the Panama canal. The political significance of dredging the mouth of the Atrato and investigating the possibilities of the gulf of Uraba for colonization is enhanced by the varied activities in that region of a powerful German enterprise and by the proposal made to the Colombian government by the former United States minister to include in the terms of the settlement for the loss of Panama an option on the Atrato river canal route. Under present conditions the utter isolation of the Atrato and Choco regions is necessarily a matter of grave concern to the Colombians.

Economically, there is the threefold aspect of developing the agricultural, mining and transportation interests of the Atrato river and the gulf of Uraba, of giving Medellin and the Cauca valley direct access to the Caribbean and thereby opening up one of the most promising regions in all South America, and of accomplishing this by bringing the Atrato under the energizing influence of the merchants of Medellin and of linking their fortunes to a mutual benefit.

From the point of view of world traffic the project has a notable bearing on the Pan-American railroad in that it definitely fixes the northern terminus of its South American section, while the building of the Colombian stretch along the Cauca valley cannot help being encouraged thereby. Considering Peruvian, Bolivian, Chilean and Ecuadorian railroad construction activity and the fact that the entire Argentine section of the Pan-American is complete, this particular aspect of the Cauca-Atrato railroad project seems second to none in immediate significance.

Maryland's Important Fall Election

BEFORE next November the Democratic party, from the present outlook, will have enacted and put into operation a new tariff law. It will probably have enacted and put into operation a new banking and currency law. By that time the Wilson administration, seasoned by experience with an extra session, will be preparing to report progress to its first regular session of Congress and to the people. Campaigns in several of the states will be on the point of closing. The party in power will be making its last appeals, based upon its record of eight months, for a continuance of the nation's confidence. The party in opposition will be demanding, on stated grounds, a reversal of the verdict of a year ago. The entire political situation will be interesting by reason of the fact that a large number of the states will be afforded an opportunity of passing upon the Democratic stewardship for the first time since March 4, 1913. Of special interest and importance, because of special significance, will be the election in Maryland.

There the voters will not only pass upon the stewardship of the democracy, but they will also inaugurate at the polls a radical change in the country's system of government for the adoption of which, and for the successful outcome of which, the democracy will be held largely responsible. That is to say, Maryland will be the first state of the Union to elect a United States senator by direct ballot under the provisions of the seventeenth amendment to the constitution. Last November division in the ranks of the Republican party gave Maryland easily to Woodrow Wilson. Speculation on the result next November must first of all consider the probability or improbability of a change in the conditions. Assuming that the breach in the Republican party shall remain open, an endorsement of the Wilson administration and of all its policies must necessarily follow; assuming that the breach shall be patched up, the result of the state election must be in doubt until the ballots shall be counted, for normally the two principal parties in the state are pretty evenly balanced. It must be regarded as a triumph for the administration, and for progressive Democratic policies generally if the state shall directly elect to the United States Senate one who is in harmony with those policies. Hence nation-wide interest is certain to center on Maryland next fall.

BETWEEN them, the boy scouts, the Pennsylvania state constabulary, and the federal army officials and "regulars" handled the Gettysburg reunion in a masterly way. Never has the country had more convincing evidence put before it of the advantage derived from accurate technical knowledge and disciplined skill. City youth, trained to ideals of chivalry and obedience in the scouts' organization, proved their capacity to act as intelligent and reliable guides and servitors. A drilled, tested and respected body of Pennsylvania officers of the law preserved order and gave succor where necessary.

Over the commissariat, the sheltering and the transportation of the 50,000 veterans, ruled men with experience in handling regular soldiers in the insular dependencies and during the recent army mobilization along the Mexican border; and their word was law on all matters of policing, housing, transportation and sanitation. The results are registered in statistics that are cumulative proof of the administrative efficiency of military forces in behalf of civic and historic ends.

Credit for the outcome should go in part to the residents of the town, who stepped aside for a season and, after the German fashion, permitted a superior managerial force to control for beneficent purposes.

THE prospects are that the new tariff law will be enacted by Sept. 1. This does not carry with it any great assurance of seaside and mountain excursions for congressmen, but if the banking and currency bill can be put through by the same time, they will have all the fall in which to prepare for the long session.

Colombian Railroad Projects Timely

IN LABOR disputes the court of final judgment is that of public opinion, and the parties to that now in Boston, the Elevated Railroad company and its employees, cannot afford to neglect its existence. Some recognition is paid it in the statements that are freely published, but it is not certain that there is full realization that no gain of a higher wage and no restraint of a fair concession can be permanent that does not meet the approval of this tribunal. It is a court capable of sympathy, perhaps inclined to sentiment, but not without its sense of justice and keen and searching in its pursuit of the truth. It will demand, is already demanding, that there shall be fairness, openness, fairmindedness at every step. All the more insistent is it because there is involved a service upon which the people are dependent, but their need cannot be counted upon to win a biased decree.

Of the two parties, the carmen have least to doubt the friendly inclination of the public. It has been shown in their favor in the past and is in accord with the disposition in every city where a like issue has arisen. All the more is it prudent for them to treat it with respect, to treasure it and to make their acts warrant its continuance. There appears in the present dispute a disregard of the rules that this tribunal has laid down that will work out to an adverse verdict, even should there be a seeming gain in the forcing of the wages demanded. The agreement into which the company and the carmen entered nearly a year ago, like every wage arrangement, had the public as one of its parties and the public has its right that it shall be lived up to in letter and in spirit. It provided a means of arbitration. That indeed was its most valued feature. If now either of the parties seeks to avoid the provision, the silent but potent partner, the people, has a right to protest.

In the statements published by the carmen's committee there is a clear refusal to stand by the arbitration arrangement of the agreement following the previous difference. There is no denial that the agreement is being abrogated. The public listens for the explanation and the excuse. The one advanced is that the mayor of the city has disqualified himself for the naming of the third arbitrator. When the company offers to call upon the chief justice of either of the highest courts of the state to name the non-partisan member of the adjustment board and the employees decline the proposal there seems to be no escape from the conclusion that one of the parties is faithful to the vital contract of last year and the other is seeking to avoid it.

The court of public opinion, in its deliberate but effective decision, will demand faithfulness to the agreement and fidelity to the arbitration it proposed. An unjustifiable strike is never labor's gain and one that is brought on without consent to a sincere effort for peaceable settlement cannot fail to be regarded with doubt as to the justness of the cause.

IF THE Progressive party under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt will seriously consider one portion of his Newport address and act in accordance with his advice it will force upon the country an issue that needs square facing. He said, "We (the United States) have the right to insist that we, and we alone, are to decide as to what immigrants shall come to our shores and as to whether these immigrants shall become citizens of our own land." For lack of a party with an equally nationalistic attitude on this matter and for lack of a popular demand based on rational tests of entrance to American ports the nation now faces some of its larger political problems handicapped in the endeavor to settle them in the definitely American way. Having come to see that the "open door" policy has in some ways wrought adversely and that some standards must be set up, the nation also realizes that organized opposition to restrictive and selective measures exists, and that the most zealous opponents of tests are foreign-born residents.

The broad principle laid down by Mr. Roosevelt cannot be gained. When denied it is usually accompanied by force, naval display and incidents such as are historic in the chapter of accidental contacts with oriental lands. The United States is not likely to have to face the effort of any European or Asiatic power to force upon the republic admission of its nationals. Where friction is likely to arise is from the impotence of the republic in dealing with all phases of alien residence. Here a defective federal sphere of authority needs enlargement and betterment.

But even under the scheme of divided authority now existing federal law is supreme in determining who may enter the land and who may not, a right as valid for Russia as for the United States. Such being the case a political party with sufficient courage would considerably enhance its attractions for many contemporary voters if it put well to the front the policy of rigid selective tests for would-be Americans. A reaction from generations of laxity is about due. The material awaiting assimilation today cannot be absorbed at former rates nor with anything like the old success. When duty compels even stricter watch over the Caucasian applicant it is hardly timely to argue for wider variations in the raceblend.

AS COMPLETE reports of the proceedings of the eighth meeting of the International Publishers Congress are studied the impression deepens that joint action in protection of literary property is now the dominant issue facing both authors and publishers. Simultaneous with steady alignment of the nations in defense of copyright in its earlier forms similar cooperative influence is now being brought to bear upon lawmakers so that the interests of both authors and of publishers shall be protected against makers and users of phonographs and cinematographs. Of course, so far as it can be done under present law, publishers and authors are taking precautions to guard their interests, and thus far the courts have conserved them when litigation has followed what seemed to be bold appropriation of literary goods. But concerted, positive legislative action in many countries is desirable now, in order to define beyond peradventure the ethics of new conditions of trade; and a campaign for such international action has been agreed upon by the publishers' congress. The same body also is formally leagued against circulation of objectionable publications. Shut off from the aid of reputable vendors promoters of that sort of reading matter find more devious ways of publicity costly and sometimes prohibitive.

Are Boston's Carmen Acting Wisely?

Selective Tests for Aliens

Extension of Literary Property Rights

Managerial Triumphs at Gettysburg